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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 651--80th Congress

Chapter 477--2d Session

S. 1249

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 651

CATTIE GRUB RESEARCH. Authorizes USDA, independently of in cooperation with the States or local governments, to conduct additional research and investigations on the problems of eradicating cattle grubs and to undertake measures to eradicate these parasites.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 1249

January 16, 1947 Rep. Gillie introduced H. R. 1043 which was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced. (Companion bill).

May 8, 1947 Senator Wherry introduced S. 1249 which was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced.

June 26, 1947 Senate Committee reported S. 1249 without amendment. Senate Report 363. Print of the bill as reported.

July 3, 1947 S. 1249 was discussed and passed the Senate as reported.

July 8, 1947 S. 1249 was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as referred.

April 6, 1948 Hearings: House, S. 1249 and H. R. 1043.

May 24, 1948 House Committee reported H. R. 1043 without amendment. House Report 2020. Print of the bill as reported.

June 8, 1948 House discussed and passed S. 1249 as reported. H. R. 1043 was laid on the table in view of the passage of S. 1249.

June 16, 1948 Approved. Public Law 651.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1043

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 16, 1947

Mr. GILLIE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to protect, promote, and conserve livestock
4 and livestock products and to minimize losses, the Secretary
5 of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with
6 States or subdivisions thereof, farmers associations and other
7 organizations and individuals, is authorized to increase and
8 intensify research and investigations into problems and
9 methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs and to
10 undertake measures to eradicate these parasites.

1 SEC. 2. As used in this Act the term "State" includes
2 the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions
3 of the United States. There is hereby authorized to be
4 appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out
5 this Act. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be
6 expended in accordance with procedures prescribed by the
7 Secretary.

Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GRIFFIE

JANUARY 16, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1249

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 8 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Mr. WHERRY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to protect, promote, and conserve livestock and
4 livestock products and to minimize losses, the Secretary of
5 Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with
6 States or subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and other
7 organizations and individuals, it is authorized to increase and
8 intensify research and investigations into problems and
9 methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs and to
10 undertake measures to eradicate these parasites.

1 SEC. 2. As used in this Act, the term "State" includes
2 the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions
3 of the United States. There is hereby authorized to be
4 appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out
5 this Act. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be
6 expended in accordance with procedures prescribed by the
7 Secretary.

Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WHERRY

MAY 8 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Calendar No. 369

80TH CONGRESS
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 363

AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION INTO PROBLEMS AND METHODS RELATING TO THE ERADICATION OF CATTLE GRUBS

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1249]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1249) authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes, having considered same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

During hearings conducted by the committee, it was estimated cattle grubs cause up to \$100,000,000 damages each year in the United States. Additional research on the problem is necessary before a concerted, scientific attack against cattle grubs can be made.

According to information presented to the committee, the research program contemplated under the bill would require an expenditure of between \$250,000 and \$300,000 per year.

A letter from Secretary Clinton P. Anderson of the Department of Agriculture, dated June 25, 1947, with respect to S. 1249, is attached hereto and made a part of said report.

JUNE 25, 1947.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR: This is in reply to your request of May 9, 1947, for a report on S. 1249 which authorizes additional research and investigation into problems relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and the eradication of these parasites either independently or on a cooperative basis.

The problem of cattle grub control has been under investigation in the Department for a number of years. In general, it has been determined that rotenone-containing materials will go a long way toward reducing the extent of the infestation, if properly used in the form of washes or sprays at regular intervals during the months when grubs are prevalent under the skin of the backs of cattle. Experience has shown that haphazard procedures involving treatment of only one

ERADICATION OF CATTLE GRUBS

or more herds in a given area accomplish very little in the long run. To achieve effective control and lay the basis for an eradication program, the work must be done on an area basis with all the cattlemen in a given area cooperating in the program.

Before embarking on a comprehensive eradication program, there is need for testing area control on a fairly wide scale in different parts of the country, preferably on a county-wide basis. It is believed that testing should be initiated in the range States, where cattlemen would be sympathetic with the program and, through concerted action, would make area control possible.

There is also need for developing treatments with other than rotenone-containing materials which are effective primarily against the last-stage grubs in backs of cattle, the earlier stages being unaffected by the treatment to a large extent. Moreover, there is need for research on treatment of cattle to repel the flies and thereby prevent their depositing the eggs on the skin of cattle.

A modest program of laboratory research and of testing area control would involve an annual expenditure of about \$300,000.

In line 7, page 1, the word "it", which it is believed was inadvertently included in the language, should be deleted.

In order to undertake the eradication of cattle grubs the Department would need additional legislative authority. The act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), provides for authority for eradication of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases. The pathological condition produced by cattle grubs cannot be construed as falling within such classes of diseases.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the enactment of this proposed legislation if section 1, page 1, is amended to strike out the words "and to undertake measures to eradicate these parasites."

Sincerely,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

Calendar No. 369

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1249

[Report No. 363]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 8 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Mr. WHERRY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported by Mr. CAPPER, without amendment

A BILL

Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to protect, promote, and conserve livestock and
4 livestock products and to minimize losses, the Secretary of
5 Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with
6 States or subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and other
7 organizations and individuals, it is authorized to increase and
8 intensify research and investigations into problems and
9 methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs and to
10 undertake measures to eradicate these parasites.

1 SEC. 2. As used in this Act, the term "State" includes
2 the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions
3 of the United States. There is hereby authorized to be
4 appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out
5 this Act. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be
6 expended in accordance with procedures prescribed by the
7 Secretary.

Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WHERRY

MAY 8 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported without amendment

-DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Issued July 7, 1947

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

For actions left open July 3, 1947
in the 80th-1st, No. 127

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to continue certain allocation, priority, and export-control powers. Senate passed bill to authorize REA to refinance certain TVA loans to cities. Senate passed bill to authorize research and eradication of cattle grubs. House committee reported revised sugar bill. House committee reported bill transferring Crab Orehard project to Interior. State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary appropriation bill ready for President. Senate committee reported bill to permit sale of Tongass Forest timber. Senate committee reported favorably nomination of Wells as Cooperative Bank Commissioner. House committee approved bills to extend SCS, ACP, and FHA to Virgin Islands; amend Plant Quarantine Act; and facilitate use and occupancy of forests. House committee approved measure ending certain war and emergency powers. Rep. Curtis urged continued production of synthetic rubber from farm crops. President approved Emergency Appropriation Act.

SENATE

1. WAR POWERS. Passed with amendments H. R. 3647, to continue certain war powers, with the language of S. 1461 as amended (pp. 8374-98). The Senate bill was then indefinitely postponed. Sens. Wiley, Cooper, and McCarran were appointed Senate conferees (p. 8398).

Agreed to the following amendments: By Sen. Ellender, La., to make clear that allocations powers regarding fats-oils and rice are extended only for the purpose of exercising import control (in this connection Sen. Ellender inserted a letter from Under Secretary Dodd) (pp. 8377-8). By Sen. Reed, Kans., to extend ODT powers until Jan. 31, 1948, in view of "the tremendous shortage of freight-car equipment" (p. 8385). By Sen. Saltonstall, Mass., to eliminate allocation controls over manila and agave fiber and cordage except that owned or contracted for by the Government on July 16, 1947, to establish priority and allocation in production of binder twine, baler twine, and rope (pp. 8385-7). By Sen. Hawley, N. J., to continue authority for control of cinchona bark, quinine, and quinidine (pp. 8387-8).

Rejected the following amendments: By Sen. Butler, Nebr., to provide that grain exports shall be handled by private sources rather than the Government (pp. 8390-7). By Sen. Thomas, Okla., to abolish the historical-record system for export control (pp. 8388-90). By Sen. White, Maine, placing grains for distilling and brewing under control (p. 8387).

As passed by the Senate, H. R. 3647 provides for a limited continuation of allocations and priorities powers under the Second War Powers Act until not after June 30, 1948; continues export-control powers until not after June 30,

1948, but provides for an Administrator of Import and Export Controls in the Executive Office of the President to establish policies and programs and for an advisory committee to include the Secretary of Agriculture. For summary of the bill as passed by the House, see Digest 123.

2. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment S. 1087, which authorizes REA to refinance, out of its loan funds, obligations by certain municipalities (Athens and Sheffield, Ala., and Bolivar, Tenn.) to TVA, to the extent that such indebtedness was incurred with respect to electric transmission systems or portions thereof serving rural areas (pp. 8418-9).
3. CATTLE TICKS. Passed without amendment S. 1249, to authorize additional research and investigation into problems relating to eradication of cattle grubs, and eradication of these parasites either independently or on a cooperative basis (p. 8419).
4. RESEARCH LAND. Passed without amendment H. R. 195, to authorize USDA to sell to Sitka, Alaska, at its appraised value, a 1.3-acre tract formerly used as a site for agricultural research and weather service (p. 8419). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. ACCOUNTING, ETC. Passed without amendment S. 1350, which authorizes GAO, if in concurrence of the department concerned, to relieve any disbursing or other accountable officer or agent or former disbursing or other accountable officer or agent of any department or agency charged with responsibility on account of physical loss or deficiency for any reason of Government funds, vouchers, checks, etc., if the department head determines that (1) the loss or deficiency occurred in discharge of official duties or by reason of an act or omission by a subordinate and (2) without fault or negligence, but that this authority shall not include illegal or erroneous payments (pp. 8439-40).
6. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed, without amendment, to S. Con. Res. 14, favoring representation of small businessmen on policy-making bodies created by Executive appointment (pp. 8445-6).
7. NATIONAL FORESTS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments S.J.Res. 118, to authorize USDA to sell timber within the Tongass National Forest (S. Rept. 433) (p. 8399).
8. NOMINATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported favorably the nomination of James E. Wells to be Cooperative Bank Commissioner, FCA (p. 8400).
9. CROP INSURANCE. Discussed and passed over on objection of Sen. Taft, Ohio, S. 1326, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act with respect to limitations, etc., on crop insurance coverage (pp. 8440-1).
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Discussed and passed over on objection S. Con. Res. 6, to include all appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill (pp. 8444-5).
11. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. Discussed and passed over on objection S.J.Res. 98, to provide for U.S. participation in a World Health Organization (pp. 8447-8).
12. VETERANS' PREFERENCE. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 999, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act with respect to preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans. (S.Rept. 428) (p. 8399).

words "said cooperative associations" a comma and the words "and municipalities to the extent that such indebtedness was incurred with respect to electric transmission and distribution lines or systems or portions thereof serving persons in rural areas."

ERADICATION OF CATTLE GRUBS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1249), authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

Mr. RUSSELL. May I have an explanation?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia requests an explanation.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, this is a bill which would authorize a continuation of investigation and research to eradicate a worm known as the cattle grub, that is produced from a fly that lays eggs at the animal's hoof; the worm is hatched and comes out on the back of the animal, boring through the hide; so much so that the hides of some western cattle are damaged to the extent of nearly 50 percent, at times, and those that are sold are sold at a reduced price. The cattlemen and dairymen of the country are very much interested in the matter. During the war there was developed an insecticide that is sprayed on the backs of cattle, so that when the worm emerges on the back of the animal, it is killed. Work of eradication has been begun in a district comprising several counties in the cattle section. The method is to proceed with eradication from county to county. If the grub can be eliminated it will mean an improvement in cattle products, hides, meat, milk, and so forth. It will require a small appropriation, I think, of about \$75,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the question I was about to ask.

Mr. WHERRY. It was reported without amendment by the committee, with full approval by Members of both parties.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am a great believer in agricultural research, but we have been having a great deal of difficulty getting any funds for use in that activity next year. I have been engaged in such work in the Committee on Agriculture, and I was interested to know the additional cost of the research in which the Senator from Nebraska is interested. I think research is the primary function of the Department of Agriculture. I have been endeavoring to convince certain of my colleagues on the subcommittee of the importance of research. I was interested to know how much more money would be required for this particular purpose.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I made the same observation before the Committee on Agriculture, when this and other bills for similar purposes, were favorably acted upon by that committee, because I felt we would run into trouble on the floor of the Senate, with any bill that we might report, in view of the economy drive that is under way. I based that opinion of course upon what the Appropriations Committee of the House had done to the agricultural program for research and for other purposes. I am very glad the Senator sees fit to go along with

this bill, because it is a highly meritorious measure, in my opinion, to eradicate a very serious pest among cattle throughout the Nation.

Mr. RUSSELL. It seems to be a very meritorious proposition. I hope all meritorious research work will have the endorsement of the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to protect, promote, and conserve livestock and livestock products and to minimize losses, the Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and other organizations and individuals, it is authorized to increase and intensify research and investigations into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs and to undertake measures to eradicate these parasites.

SEC. 2. As used in this act, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this act. Funds appropriated pursuant to this act shall be expended in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary.

SALE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO CITY OF SITKA, ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 195) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain lands in Alaska to the city of Sitka, Alaska, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

The bill (H. R. 3072) to authorize the preparation of preliminary plans and estimates of cost of for the erection of an addition or extension to the House Office Buildings and the remodeling of the fifth floor of the Old House Office Building, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER TOLL BRIDGE, ILLINOIS

The bill (H. R. 1610) to amend the act of June 14, 1938, so as to authorize the Cairo Bridge Commission to issue its refunding bonds for the purpose of refunding the outstanding bonds issued by the commission to pay the cost of a certain toll bridge at or near Cairo, Ill., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GOLD STAR MOTHERS COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

The bill (S. 1180) to authorize the issue of a certain series of commemorative stamps in honor of Gold Star Mothers was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to prepare for issuance at as early a date as practicable, a special series of 3-cent postage stamps, of such design as he shall prescribe, in honor and commemoration of Gold Star Mothers.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 612) to amend section 35 of chapter III of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business

of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. LUCAS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1634) to amend section 1 and provisions (6), (7), and (8) of chapter 3, and provisions (3) of section 47 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1633) to amend section 16 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

SALE OF LAND ON E STREET SW., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 1893) to authorize the sale of the bed of E Street SW., between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, in the District of Columbia, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

PAROLE OF PRISONERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 494) to reorganize the system of parole of prisoners convicted in the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments.

The first amendment of the committee was in section 1, page 1, line 9, after the word "compensation", to insert "one of whom shall be elected chairman of the said Board."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was in section 5, page 4, line 13, after the words "he may" and the comma, to strike out "in the discretion of the Board and under such rules as it may promulgate."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ABANDONMENT OF CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 3235) to amend the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia with respect to abandonment of condemnation proceedings, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUNISHMENT FOR EXERTING CORRUPT INFLUENCE IN CONTESTS OF SKILL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 3515) to make it unlawful in the District of Columbia to corruptly influence participants or officials in contests of skill, speed, strength, or endurance, and to provide a penalty therefor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**SURVIVORSHIP OF CAUSES OF ACTION,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

The bill (S. 1442) to amend sections 235 and 327 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 235 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 235. On the death of any person in whose favor or against whom a right of action may have accrued for any cause prior to his death, said right of action shall survive in favor of or against the legal representative of the deceased: *Provided, however,* That in tort actions, the said right of action shall be limited to damages for physical injury and pain and suffering resulting therefrom."

SEC. 2. Section 327 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 327. Executors and administrators shall have full power and authority to commence and prosecute any personal action at law or in equity which the testator or intestate might have commenced and prosecuted: *Provided, however,* That in tort actions, the said right of action shall be limited to damages for personal injury and pain and suffering resulting therefrom; and they shall also be liable to be sued in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia in any action at law or in equity, except as aforesaid, which might have been maintained against the deceased; and they shall be entitled to or answerable for costs in the same manner as the deceased would have been, and shall be allowed for the same in their accounts, unless it shall appear that there were not probable grounds for instituting or defending the suits in which judgments or decrees shall have been given against them."

INCORPORATION, ETC., OF BUSINESS CORPORATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 8) to provide for the incorporation, regulation, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of certain business corporations in the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert the following:

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- Sec. 131. Penalty for failure to maintain registered office or registered agent.
- Sec. 132. Effect of nonpayment of fees.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1249

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 8, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to protect, promote, and conserve livestock and
4 livestock products and to minimize losses, the Secretary of
5 Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with
6 States or subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and other
7 organizations and individuals, it is authorized to increase and
8 intensify research and investigations into problems and
9 methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs and to
10 undertake measures to eradicate these parasites.

1 SEC. 2. As used in this Act, the term "State" includes
2 the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions
3 of the United States. There is hereby authorized to be
4 appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out
5 this Act. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be
6 expended in accordance with procedures prescribed by the
7 Secretary.

Passed the Senate July 3 (legislative day, April 21),
1947.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER,

Secretary.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1249

AN ACT

Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

JULY 8, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

ERADICATION OF CATTLE GRUBS

HEARINGS

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4 OF

THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 1249 and H. R. 1043

APRIL 6 AND 28, 1948

Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1948

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ERADICATION OF CATTLE GRUBS

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1948

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. GILLIE. The committee will please come to order. We have met here this morning for the purpose of holding hearings on H. R. 1043 and S. 1249, bills authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

(The bills referred to are as follows:)

[S. 1249, 80th Cong., 1st sess.]

AN ACT Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to protect, promote, and conserve livestock and livestock products and to minimize losses, the Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and other organizations and individuals, it is authorized to increase and intensify research and investigations into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs and to undertake measures to eradicate these parasites.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act. Fund appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be expended in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary.

Passed the Senate July 3 (legislative day, April 21), 1947.

Attest:

CARL A. LOEFFLER, *Secretary.*

[H. R. 1043, 80th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to protect, promote, and conserve livestock and livestock products and to minimize losses, the Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or subdivisions thereof, farmers associations and other organizations and individuals, is authorized to increase and intensify research and investigations into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs and to undertake measures to eradicate these parasites.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be expended in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary.

Mr. GILLIE. I would like to call Mr. Mollin as our first witness. We would like you to come forward and take the witness chair. Mr. Mollin is the secretary of the National Livestock Association, is that right?

Mr. MOLLIN. American Livestock Association, Denver, Colo.

STATEMENT OF F. E. MOLLIN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AMERICAN LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. MOLLIN. Mr. Chairman, we represent principally the range cattle growers in the States west of the Missouri River and in Louisiana and Florida. We have a scattered membership east of the Missouri River. Our people generally are very much interested in research for the control of the cattle grub, but they have a very definite feeling that they do not want anything started that would lead to a compulsory program of eradication at this time.

I have contacted most of the people who have been interested in this legislation, and I think they all take the position that there is no intent to initiate anything in the way of a compulsory program. Therefore, I would like to suggest that in the last line on the first page of the bill—I have before me the Senate bill, but I think it is identical with H. R. 1043, is it not—I would like to suggest the inclusion of the word "voluntary" between the words "undertake" and "measures", so it would read, "and to undertake voluntary measures to eradicate these parasites."

Since I have been here, I have checked with Dr. Simms and Dr. Schwartz of the BAI. I have checked with Senator Wherry's office. Senator Wherry was the author of the Senate bill. His administrative assistant assures me they would have no objection whatsoever to that change. I have checked with the Farm Bureau which had previously endorsed the bill and they told me they were quite willing to have that slight change made. I have not had the opportunity to check with Mr. Smith of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, which probably has done more than any one organization to promote the legislation. I assumed that he would be represented here today, so after you set this hearing I did not make any special effort to contact him.

I might say that there is a great deal of activity among stockmen to do control work, but as I said before, the general feeling is that they do not think we know enough about the methods of control to consider anything that would lead to a compulsory program.

In one State, I think it is California, Mr. Bramblett, there was some State legislation introduced a year or two ago that would have started control work on a compulsory basis and that legislation was opposed and defeated by the livestock industry of that State.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. It is my understanding, however, that the associations have gone to work with a very fine program individually and in groups to handle that situation and take care of it.

Mr. MOLLIN. That is right. Now, if this bill is passed and they make some further progress in the best methods of control, then the time might come when stockmen would be willing to consider a control program that would be compulsory, with certain limitations, but that time definitely is not here.

One of the major problems in this matter is the fact that there are two types of fly, and they have different life cycles and in a good many states they have both types. So it makes the control more difficult to handle. You have to dip at different periods, and it would require more dipping to clean up the parasites. Therefore, we think there should be further research into the matter before anything is undertaken except on a voluntary basis.

There is a great deal of work being done all over the west. Many individual stockmen have bought spraying machines of one kind or another or have put in dipping vats. Some have done it on a cooperative community basis and they are getting good results, but I think it would be well to insert that word "voluntary" and carry out what everyone says is the purpose of this legislation, and make it clear that that is the purpose.

Mr. HOEVEN. In that connection, in the report on the Senate bill, S. 1249, the Secretary of Agriculture says:

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the enactment of this proposed legislation if section 1, page 1, is amended to strike out the words "and to undertake measures to eradicate these parasites."

What do you think of that?

Mr. MOLLIN. That would be all right with us, because that would accomplish the same purpose that we have in mind, but in my discussions with these groups I first suggested that very thing. I will confess that I had not read that report and did not realize that the Bureau of the Budget had so recommended. The objection to it, as I see it from the standpoint of the promoters of the bill, is whether they would be free to go ahead with voluntary programs.

As I understand it, if you strike that out, there might not be any occasion to pass the bill. They have ample authority to conduct research without this legislation, do they not?

Mr. HOEVEN. That is a thought that strikes me, that if you are not going to have some voluntary undertaking here, all that you have left is research which is already authorized.

Mr. MOLLIN. That is right. I think if you cut that out, so far as my knowledge of the procedure goes, that you do not need the legislation. We would not object to leaving that language in if you would insert the word "voluntary" to make it clear that they could not initiate anything but a voluntary program. The reason we feel that way about it is that sometimes these officials get pretty enthusiastic. In the beginning of the TB eradication program, after we had worked out what they called the modified accredited plan, applied in the range cattle country, they were so anxious to get going that they did not even wait to actually accredit some areas under the modified plan before it was announced officially and publicly that they were accredited. Of course, when you have a plan of that kind in operation, once you get one area accredited, then the heat is on the adjoining areas to go ahead.

I know for a fact that at that time there was a public announcement made that four counties in the Panhandle of Texas had been accredited. At that time there were two or three, at least, of the largest ranches in those four counties which had never had a single animal tested. Now, we just do not want anything like that in connection with this program. We want it all open and above board, and if you

are going to have a control program, we want to know whether it is voluntary or compulsory and just the conditions under which it can operate.

I know these people who promote these things have the best intentions in the world. They are just sure that it is for the benefit of the livestock industry, but the livestock industry does a good deal of thinking for itself. They ought to be sold on the program before it is undertaken if it is to be other than on a voluntary basis.

The industry out West, I can assure you, is not sold today on anything except a voluntary program.

Mr. ARNOLD. What does this disease do? Does it just affect cattle?

Mr. MOLLIN. Yes. Of course, the great danger is done to the hide.

Mr. ARNOLD. Is this a hide project?

Mr. MOLLIN. No, of course, it does a lot of other damage. It disturbs the herd and causes the cattle to run when the flies bite, although I think the scientists now claim they do not bite. But, when they hit on the heels—it is a heel fly—the cattle put their tails in the air and run.

Mr. ARNOLD. In what part of the country is this disease most prevalent?

Mr. MOLLIN. So far as I know, it is pretty well all over the country. I know it is all over the West in the range country. The eggs are laid on the heel and the parasite works up through the body until it finally emerges in the back in the shape of the cattle grub. You take where they are badly infested, you can run your hand over the back of an animal and it is just a series of lumps.

Mr. ARNOLD. What percent of the cattle industry is affected, how many animals? Do you think 50 percent of them are infected?

Mr. MOLLIN. I do not think you can give any definite percentage but it is a very serious problem. There are two angles to it, the effect it has on the well-being of a herd of animals at the time when the flies operate, and then the later effect it has on the value of the hide and probably also on the well-being of the animal when these grubs are working.

Mr. ARNOLD. Are the States where this disease is prevalent working on the project with State legislation? Are they doing anything about it?

Mr. MOLLIN. I do not know about that.

Mr. ARNOLD. Should they not do that instead of creating another bureau to dig into this?

Mr. MOLLIN. Of course, I think research would be much more satisfactory on a Federal basis. There are 48 States.

Mr. ARNOLD. Well now, if you put it on a voluntary basis, will it turn out like the meat inspection? You know the meat inspection was put on a voluntary basis and here they are back up here now, as I understand it, wanting some legislation to enforce their meat inspection. The big fellows in the meat industry voluntarily take care of it, and the little fellows do not have the finances to do the job.

Mr. MOLLIN. In the meat inspection, we were very much opposed a year ago to changing over from the Federal Government paying inspectors to its being put on to the industry, not so much because of the cost, which is something in the neighborhood of \$11,000,000, but because of the fact that it was initiated as a public health service,

and it is their task. It is for the benefit of the consumers of meat and not for the benefit of the produueers of meat.

Mr. ARNOLD. Then you are in favor of the Government taking baek the meat inspeetion?

Mr. MOLLIN. We are very mueh in favor of that.

Mr. ARNOLD. This program would work out pretty mueh the same way, I think.

Mr. MOLLIN. Well, this program, as this bill provides, is merely a research program and if this language that was referred to in the report is left in the bill, they do propose to go into certain eounties where they can make eooperative arrangements and try out what can be done on a county-area basis.

Mr. ARNOLD. What is your idea as to what this will eost the tax-payers if you put in a Federal program?

Mr. MOLLIN. Well, that would all depend.

Mr. ARNOLD. As I understand it, we have already spent \$36,000,000 on the foot-and-mouth disease. What is this going to eost?

Mr. MOLLIN. Well, this would be a minor matter eompared to the foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. ARNOLD. You should have some estimate. We have to get an appropriation for it.

Mr. MOLLIN. Dr. Gillie, was it not suggested when this legislation was initiated that they would seek an appropriation of about \$300,000 to carry on this research?

Mr. GILLIE. \$250,000, I think.

Mr. MOLLIN. I know it was in that neighborhood.

Mr. ARNOLD. Would we have to have a new building and a new set-up?

Mr. MOLLIN. No; the research would be largely done in the field. They have got to get out where the animals are and where the parasites are working to test methods of eontrol. I do not think this is committing the Government to any great big expensive program.

Mr. ARNOLD. As we get a lot of them going on, it does not eount up in the long run.

Mr. MOLLIN. Our assoeiation has always been loath to seek appropriations. We think that the limitation we suggest would be in the interest of economy.

Mr. ARNOLD. You say your assoeiation did not seek this legislation?

Mr. MOLLIN. This is not our bill.

Mr. ARNOLD. Who started it then?

Mr. MOLLIN. I think the National Livestoek Loss Prevention group in Chieago, which is interested in preventing loss and damage in the operation of the industry, started it. They are interested in the loss in transportation. They seek to prevent loss and damage and I think they are the real sponsors of this legislation. But, by the limitation I suggest, it seems to me it would be in the interest of economy beeause if you were to pass legislation that by any stretch of the imagination could be deemed to authorize a eompulsory program, then you might get into a big, expensive program. I can assure you that the Ameriean National Livestock Association will not be down here soon asking for sueh a thing.

Mr. ARNOLD. Is the industry sponsoring this movement?

Mr. MOLLIN. I think the industry is generally interested in research on things of this kind.

Mr. ARNOLD. The shoe industry, are they behind it?

Mr. MOLLIN. I have not heard of their activity, but they certainly would be interested if we could improve the quality of the hides we take off. I have seen samples of hides where they are just peppered with holes where these grubs came out. Of course, a hide of that kind where there is heavy infestation, the damage is done to the best part of the hide right on the back, the part that can be used for sole leather, and it does knock down the value of a hide very much, but I do not think that is the main argument in favor of this legislation. I think the argument is to——

Mr. ARNOLD. You do not have any figures to give the committee any idea as to the percentage of the cattle that is affected?

Mr. MOLLIN. No; I do not think you could do that, but I would say there is a great deal of progress being made by individual effort with the known methods of control at this time. Now, the purpose of this bill is to see if they can improve the methods of control and I do not think it would be a very costly operation to the Government to undertake it.

However, we did not sponsor the bill and we are here to show that we are interested in research and to show that we want it made clear that it is conducted on a voluntary basis.

Mr. ARNOLD. Who did you say was responsible for the bill?

Mr. MOLLIN. Well, the people who have been the most active to my knowledge are the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board with headquarters at Chicago. I used to be on that board myself a good many years ago, but I am not any longer. I know the board engages in a lot of worth-while activities to prevent loss and damage to livestock in transportation and in the handling in the stockyards and in other ways. They do a lot of good in the way of preventing loss and damage. They are supported, I think, by the railroads and the stock-yard companies and the packers. I do not think they get much support out of the producers.

Mr. ARNOLD. The livestock association does not contribute to their funds?

Mr. MOLLIN. No; we never have. I do not think we have been asked to. I was on the board at one time, but I had too many other activities and resigned.

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Chairman, I have finished with my questioning.

Mr. GILLIE. It has been suggested by some who have been doing work on the eradication of cattle grubs that they get into a county where the trouble is quite prominent, where the damage runs quite heavy, and they start a little experiment say with two or three counties. That was the way this thing was outlined at first. I think that would be the better way. That would include your voluntary methods.

Mr. MOLLIN. And I think you could find some heavily infested areas where they would be willing to undertake it. The movement of livestock cannot be planned long in advance. For instance, your drought conditions in California, they had to move cattle out of California suddenly this spring in large numbers. If you had a compulsory program of this kind, there might be feed available in some area where the cattle grub had been controlled, and they would say no, you cannot ship any cattle in here because you are not a free area, and we do not want these restrictive things applying to the movement of cattle unless they can be very clearly justified. We do not

think the situation today justifies any compulsory program on this subject.

Mr. GILLIE. It would seem to me that that would be the proper way to undertake this program, to first begin in a few counties and see what success the experiment brings. I think they started out all right and have the right idea.

Do you think it would be possible for the Bureau of Animal Industry—it would not be necessary for them to set up a laboratory or anything, would it?

Mr. MOLLIN. I do not think so.

Mr. GILLIE. They know the life cycle of the grub and the fly that bites these cattle in the fall and causes them to run and stampede. We have it in our country up in northern Indiana. We have some herds that are pretty heavily infested. Our country is pretty badly infested with that grub.

Mr. MOLLIN. I do not think it would take any laboratory. They have a lot of new insecticides that were developed during the war, and I think it is a question of testing out all of those different new things that have come into the field of controlling parasites and finding out which is best and how it should be used and that has to be done on a practice basis in the field.

Mr. GILLIE. Perhaps a spray would be the answer to that.

Mr. MOLLIN. From what I have heard of it, where it is being experimented with individually, I think most people do use these spraying machines rather than dipping vats. Of course, they are less expensive; they are mobile; and a great many individuals have bought machines or have gone in partnership with neighbors and bought them. Mr. Smith, the new president of our association, told me the other day that he was one of the first in his community at Sterling, Colo., to buy such an outfit and a lot of his neighbors used his spraying machine. They have had pretty good results. But Mr. Smith expressed the opinion very definitely that the people that he was associated with out there did not want any compulsory program.

Mr. GILLIE. You mean the president of the American National Livestock Association?

Mr. MOLLIN. Yes. He was one of the first in his community to experiment with a spraying machine.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Bramblett.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. I have no questions except to state that, as I intimated before, in our section of the country there is a very good voluntary program along the lines that were indicated by the witness. They have not only got community vats, but individual vats. They work together in the area to keep the program going together with help from the various governmental representatives in the area. They come in and help them, too, with the program that is put on from time to time. There is a proper time, as I understand it, to get their spraying or their dipping done. All my information in the field is with particular reference to the King City area, where they were working at the time, which showed they were getting excellent results. The whole problem they were settling that night was the question of the best kind of a dipping vat to build. There was no question about the program. They were working on community vats of the best type. They were going right along on the program on a voluntary basis with much success.

Mr. MOLLIN. I am sure it is. I think I should say in response to another question that I may not have been quite fair to the State agencies. I did not mean to say that representatives of State agricultural colleges are not being helpful. They are working in the field in many cases, but I do not know of any special research programs that are being conducted by these State colleges. They are just doing what you might call more or less hit-and-miss work all over the country to control this parasite.

Now, I think that we would get along faster if there was a concentrated effort made under the direction of the Bureau of Animal Industry than to have it more or less on a hit-or-miss basis wherever you have State agricultural colleges and some of the field men of the Department of Agriculture. I say we are loath to recommend appropriations. Our association has a pretty clean record on that. We have not been down here with our hands out very many times, and we do not intend to be, but there are certain things that the Federal Government can do better than can be done in any other way.

Mr. ARNOLD. Do you think this would be a good time to ask the Government to appropriate money in view of the fact that we spent several millions on the foot-and-mouth disease? Do you think it would be better to wait awhile?

Mr. MOLLIN. This is not in the class of foot-and-mouth disease at all; of course, that is something you gentlemen have to decide. I do not think we can stop all other research because of foot-and-mouth disease. That problem is going to be with us in Mexico for a good many years. If it comes to a choice between which you are going to do, I would say by all means that you should undertake research in foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. ARNOLD. Well, you know there is a limit to the amount of money that the Government can spend, the same as anything else. They have spent a lot of money on the cattle industry. I wondered if you would not think it would be better to wait awhile.

Mr. MOLLIN. I will leave that up to you gentlemen.

Mr. ARNOLD. What is your recommendation as to the foot-and-mouth disease? What do you think ought to be done about it?

Mr. MOLLIN. Well, I had quite a long visit with Dr. Simms.

Mr. ARNOLD. You are in the cattle industry. You ought to know what ought to be done.

Mr. MOLLIN. I have made something of a special study of foot-and-mouth disease ever since 1935 when the State Department negotiated the Argentine Sanitary Convention. I have written several booklets on the subject. I talked at some length with Dr. Simms yesterday. He just got back from Mexico City Saturday night. He is Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. He took the place held for many years by Dr. John R. Mohler. Dr. Simms, it seemed to me, was just a little bit encouraging. It has been a very discouraging picture down there since they had to abandon the slaughter program. They are making a little progress in straightening out the quarantine line, shoving it south. They shoved it south about 50 miles in one area on a 100-mile front, and he showed us on the map two or three other places where they hope soon to be able to move the line a little farther south. The farther we can get it away from the United States, the better it suits us. The disease has to a certain extent run its course, and there are very many less active

cases of the disease down there now than there were 6 months or a year ago.

It has been the history of foot-and-mouth disease in other countries that it does sort of run out in certain areas where the conditions are favorable, where there are no shelters to harbor the disease in dark places, where the sunlight gets to it, the virus does not live very long. They want to take advantage of that situation. If they can move the quarantine line south—they have established a buffer zone south of the quarantine line and then they have the authority to kill all animals in the buffer zone that break out with the foot-and-mouth disease. On the south side of Mexico, they still have something like 30,000 cattle to slaughter in the buffer zone, and they are going ahead and slaughtering those cattle.

Mr. ARNOLD. What did they do that cost so much money down there? Did they kill these cattle and pay the Mexicans for them?

Mr. MOLLIN. Yes; they slaughtered about 500,000 cattle and between two and three hundred thousand small animals, sheep, goats, and hogs.

Mr. ARNOLD. Did that help the situation any?

Mr. MOLLIN. It helped the situation to this extent, that they held the disease from spreading north and getting any closer to our boundaries. They started in to carry on the kind of program we have used in this program ever since 1900, but they did not get sufficient cooperation from the Mexican Government, and they could not move fast enough to make that program work in Mexico. They had to abandon it last November. Now, they have gone on this other program where they are going to employ vaccine to a greater extent to try and subdue the disease up along the quarantine line and then shove the quarantine line south gradually. It is a long, slow program, but there is at the moment some hope of success.

We have been most fortunate that we have not had a break north of the quarantine line or a break in the United States. We could have at any time. It is almost a miracle, I think, that we have not. But, the longer it goes, the safer we are. It has been pretty nearly a year and a half now that they have had it down there, and we have escaped it up here. As we can shove that quarantine line farther away from us, our chances improve. I think you should continue the present program in Mexico and should undertake research in the hopes of finding some better means of controlling than they now have. They are using the vaccines that are available. Dr. Simms said the European vaccine is costing about a dollar a dose. What they get from Argentina is costing about 40 cents a dose. They are made under somewhat different conditions.

Mr. ARNOLD. You do not have the vaccines in this country?

Mr. MOLLIN. We have never made any in this country because it was never permitted to experiment with foot-and-mouth disease in this country.

Mr. GILLIE. We are deeply interested for the bill we have up tomorrow is for a research laboratory.

Mr. MOLLIN. We think we ought to have research in foot-and-mouth disease, and we will leave it up to Congress as to where to have it. In the meantime, until you can get a laboratory built some place, I think you ought to encourage the Bureau to send more men to the established laboratories in Europe and England.

Mr. GILLIE. Of course, we have now sent some of our scientists to Europe and also to the Argentine.

Mr. MOLLIN. I think very definitely the laboratory should not be built in Mexico. If we are going to spend any substantial sum of money on a laboratory, it ought to be some place where we can own and control it.

Mr. GILLIE. Where we can control it ourselves?

Mr. MOLLIN. Yes, and whether you can do it on the continental United States or whether you have to go on an island, that is something Congress will have to decide. The industry has always been taught to believe that it was too dangerous to experiment with in this country, but the fact that it is so near to us in Mexico somewhat alters the situation. I am personally inclined to the idea that it ought to be located on an island, and I think the top scientists can work out the program. They are not going to live on the island anyway; men like Kelser and Hagen and Traum and Shope are going to determine the kind of effort to be made, and I am sure they can find young scientists that will carry it out.

Mr. ARNOLD. Could this grub disease be worked on in the same laboratory on foot-and-mouth disease?

Mr. MOLLIN. I do not think we need a laboratory for the grub disease.

Mr. ARNOLD. If we had a laboratory, could it be used for this disease?

Mr. MOLLIN. If they build a laboratory, I am sure they expect to use it for other purposes.

Mr. GILLIE. John, do you have a question?

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to follow up the question asked by Mr. Hoenen about this last phrase in that first section, the one authorizing the Department to undertake measures to eradicate parasites. You suggested the inclusion of the word "voluntary" in there. In his letter reporting on this legislation, the Secretary of Agriculture said that the reason why it was needed at all was because the basic legislation of the Department authorizing the Bureau of Animal Industry's activities does not authorize eradication except in the case of infectious or communicable disease, and that cattle grubs do not fall into that category.

Mr. MOLLIN. Even if you left off that last sentence, they would still want the legislation.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Apparently. That is the question I want to pose to you. In this report, he says that a modest program of laboratory research and of testing-area control would involve an annual expenditure of about \$300,000. That seems definitely to imply that area-testing activity can be carried out in the name of research. Now, if the Department determines that it can be, that they do not need anything except authorization for research to carry out this voluntary area-testing control measure, then would you be agreeable to eliminating that last line as the Bureau of the Budget has suggested?

Mr. MOLLIN. I think so; because, so far as I know, they would have no authority under the research program to put into effect compulsory controls.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. No; I do not think they would have, and it just seems to me that the line sometimes is rather thin between a voluntary and a compulsory program when you have an agency that

is pretty well sold on a program and wants to put it across. Even a voluntary program can be pushed pretty hard.

Mr. MOLLIN. I feel sure that if it were just left up to the Bureau without any specific legislation—they have worked so closely with the livestock industry in the past—that they certainly would not attempt to initiate compulsory programs without specific authority for them. We work very closely with the Bureau of Animal Industry and always have.

Mr. GILLIE. Has anyone else any questions?

This meeting was called this morning for the purpose of hearings on this grub problem, and Mr. Mollin was very anxious to testify because he would be out of the city the next fortnight. That is one reason why we held this hearing this morning, so that Mr. Mollin could be heard.

We have some other witnesses to be called a little later, I presume, week after next, when we will complete the hearings in the subcommittee.

Mr. MOLLIN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GILLIE. If there are no further witnesses, the subcommittee will stand adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 11:10 a. m., the subcommittee adjourned, Tuesday, April 6, 1948.)

ERADICATION OF CATTLE GRUBS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1948

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
SUBCOMMITTEE No. 4,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. GILLIE. The subcommittee will please come to order.

We have met here this morning for the purpose of holding hearings on the eradication of cattle grubs, to see if we cannot have authorized research and investigations carried on for the elimination of this stock menace. They have caused the livestock business a lot of concern and are doing millions of dollars' worth of damage every year.

Mr. Jackson, I think you have some specimens here that I would like to have you present to the committee at this time, if you will.

We will call on Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Norgord has an appointment for 11:30, and he is going to read part of his paper. He has to leave in a very few minutes. May we have him first? He is with the Humane Association.

Mr. GILLIE. Very well. We will be glad to hear Mr. Norgord first, Mr. Smith. If you have to leave quickly, you can insert your statement in the record and make a short statement.

STATEMENT OF CHRISTIAN P. NORGORD, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

Mr. NORGORD. Mr. Chairman, I will leave my manuscript with you. I just want to leave a few paragraphs with you.

My name is Christian P. Norgord. I am the Washington representative of the American Humane Association. Perhaps I should say, in order to mention my competence to talk on this subject, that before I was with the humane organization, I was commissioner of agriculture in Wisconsin and New York for 30 years. I am a graduate of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture in animal husbandry and veterinary science.

I want to emphasize the pain that comes with the movement of this bug that comes from the heel fly through the body of the animal. I submit that there is much pain and sickness and suffering in every stage of this movement of the grub in its course from the heel of the animal through the tissues and organs of the body, sucking the blood of the animal from its entrance at the heel to its cruel emergence through the hide on the back of the animal.

Since it inhabits the spinal column, it must cut into the larger nerve trunks and cut its way through those sensitive tracts to the very center of the nerves and the brain. It is reported by Mr. L. A. Weiss,

county agricultural agent in Refugio County, Tex., that from a Jersey cow, so badly infected that she could not stand up, he pressed out and collected 316 grubs. The cow could not get up for 10 days after this. Such grubby cattle are often so weak that on long hauls they go down and are trampled to death. Think of the excruciating pain in such a slow death.

The pain and sickness caused in milk cows and fattening animals is indicated by the facts reported by the United States Department of Agriculture—that treated cattle gain one-fourth of a pound more per day than untreated cattle on the same feeding ration.

It is impossible to determine the loss from reduced milk production exactly, but the total loss from both beef and milk is between fifty and one hundred million dollars a year.

The pain and sickness may be clearly shown by the infestation in children. A case of a 5-year old child, reported by Drs. R. A. Cooley and O. E. Patterson, of Moiese, Mont., from November 1921 to March 1, 1923, 14 larvae were removed, 7 in the head and face and the others from various parts of the child's body. The child had pain in the stomach, marked fever, retarded heart action, later neuritis, and finally complete paralysis of the lower extremities, lasting more than a year, and symptoms that larvae had entered the spinal column and produced lesions there.

Gentlemen, I will submit the paper now, and I want to say in closing that the American Humane Association believes that this is a most important piece of legislation.

On behalf of President Sellar, of the American Humane Association, I want to say that our association will be actively in favor of this bill and the law which will be enacted from it and the operation by the agencies that will enforce the law and destroy this terrible bug. I thank you.

Mr. GILLIE. Thank you very much, Doctor.

(The complete statement of Mr. Norgord is as follows:)

THE HUMANE FEATURES OF THE CATTLE GRUB INFESTATION OF BOVINE ANIMALS—STATEMENT BY CHRISTIAN P. NORGORD, WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION, TO THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 28, 1948

Gentlemen, I am the Washington representative of the American Humane Association, of which Robert F. Seller, at the Albany headquarters, is president.

This association heads up and affiliates with 600 local societies in the United States and Canada. The field of work is the organization of, and advice to, local human societies. It and the local societies deal with the protection and the care of children and animals in need.

The association is highly interested in the protection of domestic animals from starvation, neglect, and from pain and disease. For instance, we are vitally interested in the protection of animals, in transit by rail and truck, from injury and death, which last year caused the death and crippling of 192,740 animals and a loss of over \$12,000,000 worth of meat, when meat is such a scarce article.

I am familiar with livestock and their diseases, being a graduate of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, where I specialized in animal husbandry and veterinary science. I was also on the faculty of the college for 7 years. Later I was commissioner of agriculture in Wisconsin for 8 years, during which time I started the accredited herd-and-area method of bovine tuberculosis eradication. I then became assistant commissioner of agriculture in New York State, to carry forward the same program in that State, until its completion in 1937. I also had to do with the foot-and-mouth disease and contagious abortion control. I was brought up on a farm and for 20 years owned a farm of my own. I mention these details to indicate my competence to pass on the cattle-grub infestation before this committee today.

In my early days on the farm we squeezed warbles out of cattle. Today I plan, however, to deal only with pain and cruelty caused by these grub infestations. Briefly, the eggs are laid on the hair, chiefly on the lower legs of cattle, hatching into worms that burrow cruelly through the skin into the living tissues, following along the tissue to the gullet and through the digestive tract, thence to the back, where the grub forms a sticky, rotten cell, cruelly cuts through the hide, and falls to the ground to hatch into more heel flies.

I submit that there is much pain and sickness and suffering in every stage of this movement of the grub in its course from the heel of the animal through the tissues and organs of the body, sucking the blood of the animal from its entrance at the heel to its cruel emergence through the hide on the back of the animal. Since it inhabits the spinal column, it must cut into the larger nerve trunk and cuts its way through those sensitive tracts to the very center of the nerves and the brain.

It is reported that L. A. Weiss, county agricultural agent in Refugio County, Tex., from a Jersey cow, so badly infected that she could not stand up, pressed out and collected 316 grubs. The cow could not get up for 10 days after this. Such grubby cattle are often so weak that on long hauls they go down and are trampled to death. Think of the excruciating pain in such a slow death.

The pain and sickness caused in milk cows and fattening animals is indicated by the facts reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, as follows:

"Treated cattle gain one-quarter of a pound more per day than untreated cattle on the same feeding ration."

It is impossible to determine the loss from reduced milk production, but the total from both beef and milk is between fifty and one hundred million dollars per year.

The pain and sickness may be clearly shown by the infestation of children. A case of a 5-year-old child reported by Drs. R. A. Cooley and O. E. Patterson, of Moiese, Mont., from November 1921 to March 1, 1923, 14 larvae were removed, 7 in the head and face and the others from various parts of the child's body. The child had pain in the stomach, marked fever, retarded heart action, later neuritis, and finally complete paralysis of the lower extremities, lasting more than a year, and symptoms that larvae had entered the spinal column and produced lesions there.

The heel fly does not bite or sting; but, as it appears around the legs of cattle, it instills into them such fear that they often run in terror. This indicates that the pain and months of suffering from this infestation is so great and dates back in evolutionary history of cattle so far, that the fear of it has become instinctive.

With the destruction of the grubs that would emerge and become another generation of heel flies, the infestation may be checked. Some day scientists may find a way of killing the pests when in the body of the animal by chemical or bacteriological means. That present methods of eradication are successful is shown by reports of the United States Bureau of Entomology. This states that 14,000,000 cattle were successfully treated in the seasons of 1944 to 1947 and that in certain areas 90 percent of the grubs have been killed in one season's treatment.

The bovine tuberculosis eradication campaign was not successful until the area method was used. That method is also proving successful in the eradication of contagious abortion among cattle. The area plan should be used and, in fact, has already been successfully used. There is every reason to believe that with the scientific knowledge and organizing ability and experience we now have in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Entomology, this heel-fly infection, like the southern cattle ticks, can be completely eradicated.

This is surely a measure "in the public interest" worthy of State and National financial support. H. R. 1043, by Congressman Gillis, and its companion bill, by Senator Wherry, will provide such support.

In the light of the humane relief and protection from the severe pain and inconvenience caused to animals by the cattle grub that H. R. 1043 will provide, I deem it most important that this bill be speedily enacted into law.

Therefor, on behalf of President Robert F. Sellar, I take pleasure in assuring your committee and the cattle industry of the active support of the American Humane Association to the plan and the purpose of H. R. 1043 and hope for its immediate enactment into law.

Mr. GILLE. Mr. Smith will be next.

Mr. Smith is on the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board. He has done an enormous amount of work in this particular line, and

I think he knows whereof he speaks, and I am sure he will give us a very interesting record of his work.

STATEMENT OF H. R. SMITH, GENERAL MANAGER, NATIONAL LIVESTOCK LOSS PREVENTION BOARD, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, as the time is limited, we will have to make our testimony rather brief. I do not think it is necessary to go too much into detail, because the members of the committee are pretty well informed now on this problem.

As the chairman announced, I am general manager of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, formed in 1934 for the sole purpose of reducing waste in the marketing of livestock.

We had last year a total waste of 176,000,000 pounds of meat on dead cattle, cripples, and from bruising and condemnations under post-mortem inspection, enough meat to feed the city of Detroit for 1 year at 150 pounds of meat per capita.

One of the big factors of waste is the waste from this problem of grubs—cattle grubs. There is a waste of twelve to fifteen million pounds of meat that is trimmed out from around the carcasses after the hides are taken off. When they remove the hide, you will see a mass of yellow gelatinous meat over the loin, and that has to be all trimmed out, and it is a loss to human consumption. Then, too, it hurts the appearance of the whole carcass; and every pound of that carcass, that cut, must sell at a lower price because of this damage.

Mr. Jackson is here to tell you about the damage caused on hides. I think I have a sample even better than his. Look at the holes in that shoe sole [exhibiting sample] made by grubs.

As Mr. Norgord mentioned, there is a good deal of pain from the time those eggs are hatched. They burrow through the skin above the hoof. They work their way along the digestive tract and go into the gullet and I am going to show you a sample of a dried gullet with little grubs about half an inch long inside the gullet. They go from the gullet to the back and there they burrow holes through the skin and they are under the skin for a period of 30 to 60 days. Then when they drop out through that opening they fall to the ground and in the course of 30 days they hatch into flies. The heel fly mates the first thing. They lay their eggs on the hair above the hoof and they burrow through the skin and there you have your life cycle. They are in the body of the animal about 9 months and they do cause a lot of irritation. They do reduce the gains in beef cattle, and they reduce milk production in dairy cattle.

Now, we do not have an accurate estimate of the total loss. It is difficult to make an accurate estimate. The United States Department of Agriculture, back in 1926, estimated the loss as ranging from 50 to 150 million dollars a year. With these high prices prevailing at the present time, if it was 100 million then it must be closer to 200 million now. Cf the great waste we have in all phases of marketing livestock, this is one of the largest. I will say that in proportion to the size of the waste, it is the one that will respond quickly to treatment. Some people ask why we have not started a national campaign before. That is answered in this way:

Until recently, we have not had an adequate supply of rotenone. Now, with the war over, we are getting some from the Dutch East

Indies, but we are getting most of the rotenone from Peru and other parts of South America. Here is a specimen of the root of the cube plant. It is grown under cultivation in South America, mostly in Peru. This is ground to a dust. It contains about 5 percent rotenone, which is the active principle in killing the grubs.

Now, the vulnerable time is when the openings are made in the hide and they spray on the backs of the cattle this mixture of rotenone with other material. It enters the holes and coming in contact with the grub, kills it.

Now, that does not help the hide so much that year, but it does destroy the life cycle. It prevents, of course, the hatching of the fly.

This bill provides a systematic eradication program. We never made any progress on tuberculosis eradication until we started the county area plan. I happened to put on an educational program. I appeared before this committee 30 years ago on that subject. A bill was introduced by Congressman Sloan of Nebraska providing for an appropriation of a million dollars for tuberculosis eradication. The bill was passed carrying a half million each year. Each year we held hearings until it was finally up to \$6,000,000 from the Federal Government. The States appropriated funds. We then began the testing of cattle county by county until all the counties in the United States were tested and the cattle that had the disease were slaughtered. In 1917 the Government meat-inspection records showed that there were enough cattle and hogs condemned for tuberculosis to fill a stock train 22 miles long in the United States. Today it is a third of a mile long. In other words, tuberculosis has been eradicated 98 percent, all of it beginning with that bill introduced 30 years ago by Congressman Sloan, of Nebraska. This Congress started the national campaign. It will be the same with this. If this bill passes, it will start a movement of county-wide treatment that eventually will take in the whole Nation. It will have to be done on a small scale at first.

There is one more point I want to make. Is this in the national interest? There is no industry that means more to the future productivity of our Nation than the cattle industry. They utilize roughage that would otherwise go to waste. They restore fertility and that means much to every citizen of the United States. If the National Government will start off a program and appropriate funds, the States will cooperate and there will be a general movement starting with perhaps a few counties and it will go on and finally will go over the country just as TB eradication took place.

I think this is a most important piece of legislation. Keep in mind that until now we have not had a sufficient supply of rotenone, but we have it today and we are going to have it in the future, and we should not lose any time in starting a Nation-wide campaign to eradicate this pest and eliminate this tremendous waste which means so much now because of the shortage of meat.

We are going to have to be content with 140 pounds per capita this year. Our population is growing fast. While we can do more in the production line, we must think about conservation, which is just as important. This is one way to conserve and produce more for the human family.

Mr. ARNOLD. May I ask Mr. Smith a question?

Mr. GILLIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARNOLD. Do I understand that the National Government has done nothing as yet on the eradication of the cattle grub?

Mr. SMITH. They have done only a small amount of work.

Mr. ARNOLD. They have had money appropriated, have they?

Mr. SMITH. Very little.

Mr. ARNOLD. The reason I am asking, Mr. Smith, is that I am a new man on the committee and I am not familiar with the programs. I would also like to ask whether you would suggest that some sort of matching program be inaugurated where the State would match the Federal funds?

Mr. SMITH. That is right. This bill provides for that very thing. It is not compulsory. It does not compel, but it furnishes the incentive.

Mr. ARNOLD. You mean to say the Government would go into a State and work at it anyway whether they would be contributing or not?

Mr. SMITH. The bill provides for that if they want to make a demonstration, but it is planned to require either the State or the county to cooperate with the Federal Government and put in at least as much money into the enterprise.

Mr. GILLIE. Can you give us a little idea of how you would start that?

Mr. SMITH. The county work?

Mr. GILLIE. Yes, beginning the experimentation on this control and the eradication of the grub.

Mr. SMITH. The damage is much greater in the western range country.

Mr. GILLIE. And you would start out in the range country?

Mr. SMITH. I would like to start a county in each of the range States to demonstrate what can be done.

Mr. GILLIE. One county or more counties?

Mr. SMITH. One or more, just as many as will voluntarily sign up. We have to get practically 100-percent cooperation, you see. Here is the point: Individual herds to the extent of 2,000,000 were tested 3 years ago. Last year, about 7,000,000 cattle were treated. They paid for it themselves, but you know there are always some in the county who for financial or other reasons do not want to cooperate. This bill will make it possible to pay for the rotenone and the spraying equipment out of public funds, Federal and State or county.

Now, we think that every owner will be willing to treat his cattle so long as he only puts in the labor that is required. The other will be paid out of public funds and I cannot conceive of anyone holding out with that sort of arrangement. I think incentives like this are much better than any attempt to compel the treatment. I do not think we would get anywhere in this country if we tried to compel them to give treatment.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Smith, I have two questions.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOEVEN. We all know of the adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Now, is there anything that can be done in treating the animal before the grub gets hold of it?

Mr. SMITH. They have talked about DDT. If the heel flies would hang around the barns we could contact them with DDT, but they do not do that. It is a pasture fly. The DDT will not kill the

eggs. If we can find some way to kill the eggs, it will accomplish a great deal and that is one of the purposes of this bill, to carry on more research work.

Mr. HOEVEN. Well, that would properly come within the purview of any program of eradication.

Mr. SMITH. That is right.

Mr. HOEVEN. We had a witness before our subcommittee at a previous meeting who objected to any compulsion in this program. He contended it should be on a voluntary basis. What do you think about that?

Mr. SMITH. It should be and the bill does not provide for compulsory treatment at all. It is not in there. Mr. Mollin wrote me about that. I asked Dr. Simms to write him about that. He said that it is not intended to be compulsory. I would like to introduce this letter. I am sure it will meet with the approval of Dr. Simms.

Mr. GILLIE. All right.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,
Washington 25, D. C., March 2, 1948.

Mr. F. E. MOLLIN,
American National Livestock Association,
Denver, Colo.

DEAR MR. MOLLIN: Prof. H. R. Smith requested me to write to you with reference to S. 1249, which passed the Senate at the 1947 session of Congress, and is now pending in the House of Representatives. Professor Smith informed me that you were especially concerned with language in the bill which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture "to undertake measures to eradicate these parasites," and that this might be construed to give authority to start compulsory eradication programs in one county after another.

When the bill in question came to my attention, and more especially when I, along with others in the Department, was invited to testify on it before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, I began giving careful consideration as to the kind of program that this Bureau could carry out under the terms of the bill, if it were finally enacted into law. As you know, cattle grubs have been studied extensively in this country and abroad for several decades, and much information has been accumulated regarding these parasites, their mode of transmission, the damage they do, and how to cope with them by the application of medicaments to cattle at a time when the parasites are most vulnerable to effective medication. The thought in this Bureau was that, if the bill were enacted into law and an appropriation became available, we would undertake tests, in cooperation with farmers and stockmen who might be willing to cooperate, to ascertain the practicability and benefits of controlling, and perhaps ultimately reducing, these pests to negligible proportions. Our idea, moreover, was to carry out this work on an area basis, the size of the area to be selected in each case depending on the degree of cooperation that could be secured.

I am sure that you will agree that despite the haphazard attempts made in the past to control grubs here and there in this country, the net result has been, on the whole, unsatisfactory. Moreover, experience in other countries has shown that the greatest benefits are secured by cooperative action rather than by individual effort. We did not have in mind at any time any work other than that which could be done on a purely voluntary basis. Our past experience with similar work on the control of livestock parasites showed that cooperation could be secured from farmers and stockmen, once they became convinced that it was to their advantage to enter into a cooperative effort. I have in mind especially our work on controlling roundworms in swine, carried out about 20 years ago in the Middle West, and our more or less recent work on controlling liver flukes in cattle, carried out in cooperation with stockmen in the Gulf coast area of Texas.

Professor Smith informed me, moreover, that you raised the question whether, if success were attained in ridding several counties of grubs, an attempt would be made to bar imports of cattle into those counties, unless the animals came from

areas which were likewise free of grubs. So far as this Bureau is concerned, we would have no authority to impose such restrictions for the reason that infestation with grubs is not considered a contagious, infectious, or communicable disease. Although I cannot predict with certainty what action States or counties might take with reference to the point you raised, I am of the opinion that no attempt would be made to interfere with a free movement of cattle on account of grub infestation.

► I trust that I have made my position clear on the points you raised, but if I have omitted anything I would appreciate it very much if you would write to me about it.

Sincerely,

B. T. SIMMS, *Chief of Bureau.*

Mr. SMITH. He points out that it is not compulsory. The Federal Government has to work under State laws and if the State does not provide for compulsory treatment, the Federal Government could not do that, you see. I hope that inserting of the word "voluntary" is not going to be necessary because that would delay the whole thing. It is not necessary at all.

Senator Ecton, of Montana, suggested that in the Senate hearing, but it was not done. The Senate committee, by the way, made a unanimous report in favor of this legislation when it was passed. This explains Dr. Simm's attitude.

We do not have time to go into this very thoroughly, Mr. Chairman. Here is a copy of a paper I gave the United States Livestock Sanitary Association. If that can be put in the record, I will appreciate it.

Mr. GILLIE. Without objection, it will be included in the record also.

(Paper referred to is as follows:)

CATTLE GRUB ERADICATION

(H. R. Smith, general manager, National Live Stock Loss Prevention Board, Chicago, United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, December 4, 1947)

At no period in history has there been a greater shortage of food for the peoples of the world than now. We in Ameriea, who have been more fortunate, are asked to do our utmost to send all we can possibly spare to the starving people of Europe and Asia. In our efforts to produce more we must, at the same time, strive to conserve food by eliminating waste.

From records we have available, there was lost for human consumption in the United States in 1946 a total of approximately 154,000,000 pounds of meat from animals which died or were crippled in transit, bruised in marketing, and on carcasses condemned as inedible for disease. It would be impossible to eliminate completely these losses which are indirectly borne by producers in large part, but they can be greatly reduced. If we could estimate as accurately the waste of meat from animals that die from disease on our farms and ranches, the total loss would be astonishing.

The United States Live Stock Sanitary Association and the veterinary profession in general have performed a notable service in combating all diseases for the common good. We need many more well trained men to safeguard still better this industry which means so much to the Nation. I have been asked to discuss today one large item of waste and modern effective means of reducing it to a minimum.

Cattle grubs, also called "warbles" and "wolves" have been a pest in this and other countries for years. Some persons have shown little concern because they have not been conscious of the full extent of the losses caused by these parasites. Ranchmen do see their herds stampede, going over fences and other obstacles, frequently resulting in serious injuries, when heel flies make their appearance in the spring. Here is a photo of dairy cattle, with tails high in the air, running away from heel flies. It is not known to what extent meat and milk production are reduced as a result of the irritation when the larvae, hatched from the eggs deposited on the hair, burrow through the skin and through the tissue on their way to the gullet and thence to the back, occupying a period of approximately 9 months.



A female heel fly. Actual size about one-half inch long. Out of the pupa case it mates, deposits eggs on the hair, and soon dies, for it has no way to eat.



Eggs of heel fly (*lineata*) in cluster, greatly magnified. Eggs of the Northern specie (*bovis*) of the heel fly are deposited singly.



Dairy cattle running away from the heel fly. Large herds of beef cattle on western ranges frequently stampede when the fly appears in the spring, resulting in injuries.

Practically every cattleman has had the experience of pressing out grubs and knows of the irritation and pain that must take place when the holes are cut through the sensitive skin. We have records of 300 or more grubs taken from the back of one animal. I have in mind a cow so weak from heavy grub infestation that she could not get on her feet for several days after their removal and had to be fed and watered while lying down.

MEAT WASTED

What a revelation it would be if more producers would visit the coolers during the season of the year when the greatest damage is being done and see the grub-infested cattle, after slaughter, with the loins showing masses of yellow gelatinous meat unfit for human consumption. It is estimated that each year not less than 12,000,000 pounds of the most valuable part of beef carcasses are trimmed out around grub holes from cattle slaughtered in the United States. But this waste is not all. The trimming so detracts from the appearance that the entire cut sells at a lower price per pound.

HIDES DAMAGED

Then the producers should visit the hide cellars to observe the damage to this valuable byproduct. I have here a section of calf hide peppered with grub holes. Look at this shoe sole from the best and thickest part of the hide completely punctured with grub holes and of no value. We have in our office many samples received from tanners and shoe manufacturers which are sent to agricultural colleges, county agents, and vocational teachers of agriculture in the various States for demonstration purposes.

In the trade, it is customary to discount a hide 1 cent per pound if it contains five or more grub holes. Records received from the Tanners' Council of America reveal that 38 percent of the hides from all native steers slaughtered at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, South St. Paul, and St. Louis during the first half of 1947 were sold at this discount because of grub damage. Branded steers at the same markets averaged 59 percent, indicating a greater damage in range territory than in the farming areas. These data also show approximately the same percentage of native cowhides damaged by grubs, and the same increase in the percentage of branded cowhides damaged.

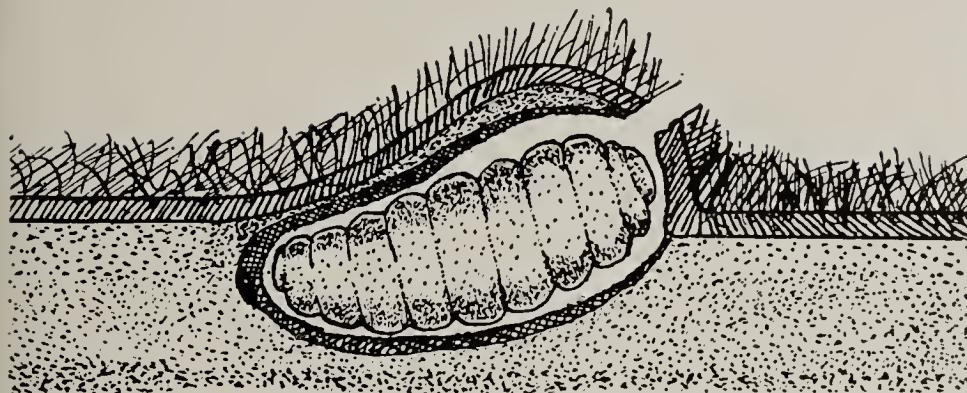
At the South St. Paul market the damage to native steer and cowhides is much less than at the other markets partly because of the large area in the Red River Valley in western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota where the grubs, deposited on the level ground, often wet, are killed by the moisture before the flies emerge. However, the percentage of branded hides damaged by grubs at the South St. Paul market is nearly as high as at the other markets named.

Data for the second half of this year show a smaller percentage damaged on cattle slaughtered during July and August though the loss on hides is continuous throughout the entire year is especially heavy in the Southern States during the fall months. A year ago last October I inspected beef carcasses in San Antonio, Tex., coolers at which time many of them showed the presence of grubs. The damage in the far West and in the Southwest is just as great as at the markets named. It is somewhat less in the East and southeastern parts of the country. At least one-third of all cattle hides produced in the United States during 1946 were so damaged by grubs that they had to be sold at a discount.

The Tanner's Council of America estimated the loss on hides last year at \$20,000,000. In Farmers' Bulletin No. 1596, published in 1929, the United States Department of Agriculture estimated the total annual loss caused by grubs as between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 per year. It was wise to give this wide range because of the inability to estimate closely the losses resulting from lowered meat and milk production. If the loss was nearly \$100,000,000 then, it is certainly above that figure now because of the larger number of cattle slaughtered (14,080,279 under Federal inspection during the fiscal year 1947), an increase in the prevalence of grubs, and the much higher price of meat wasted and hides damaged.

TREATMENT

While the loss to the cattle industry from the ravages of grubs has been very large for many years, little progress has been made in the eradication of this pest until recently when it was discovered that rotenone, contained in the roots of the cube plant produced in South America, and the derris plant in the East Indies, is very effective as a killing agent. I have here one of the roots of the cube plant



Grub as it appears under the skin shortly before emerging.



Shoe leather damaged by grubs.



Roots of cube plant, containing rotenone, now grown under cultivation in South America. Three years of growth required. These roots are ground to dust.

from Peru. These imported roots, containing about 5 percent rotenone, are ground to a dust in this country and distributed through regular trade channels. This material is applied to the backs of cattle after the openings appear, as a dust, a wash, a spray or a dip. The dust and wash are used on small herds. The United States Department of Agriculture recommends mixing the dust with tripoli, pyrophyllite, or volcanic ash in proportions of 1 pound of the dust to 2 pounds of one of these forms of earth. Approximately 3 ounces are required for each animal, depending upon size. The mixture is applied with a shaker can or a glass jar with about 15 holes about one-fourth inch in diameter, punched outward through the lid. It is rubbed in the holes by a rotary motion of the finger tips rather than with the flat hand or a brush, which tends to brush the powder away instead of down through the hair into the openings. Because the holes are not cut through the hide during one relatively short period, some making their appearance later, it is necessary to apply the treatment twice or three times, about 30 days apart. In the Northern States where both the *Hypoderma lineatum* and the *Hypoderma bovis* are found, it is often necessary to treat cattle more than three times because holes made by the *bovis* species come later in the season.

The wash, made by mixing 12 ounces of the dust with 2 ounces of granular laundry soap and 1 gallon of warm water, can be applied with a hand brush.

SPRAY

With larger herds, the spray method is much in favor. A power-operated orchard sprayer capable of maintaining a pressure of at least 400 pounds at the nozzle is used. It is equipped with at least 50 feet of high-pressure hose and a trigger-operated spray gun with a 5/64-inch nozzle opening. If more powerful sprayers are used, they may be equipped with two leads of hose and two spray guns. Strong but not too violent agitation in the tank is essential to keep the powder in suspension. The cattle are run through an ordinary chute provided with a catwalk the full length. In many of the States preference is given to pens about 8 feet wide and any length desired with catwalks around so that the operator can spray the backs of all the cattle with the nozzle not more than 12 to 16 inches above the animal. A solid stream, applied with high pressure, is wasteful and may injure the tissue of the grub cysts, whereas a spray too fine will not penetrate the dense hair often found on range animals. One hundred gallons of the spray will treat 100 to 125 animals, depending upon their size and the density of their coats. The mixture recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture for spraying is 7½ pounds of 5 percent cube or derris powder to 100 gallons of water.

DIP

The dipping method is in the use largely in the South where many vats are available, some having been used for the eradication of fever ticks. This method is best suited for range animals where the winters are not severe. The formula recommended consists of 10 pounds of cube or derris powder containing 5 percent rotenone, 2 ounces of wetting agent (sodium lauryl sulfate) and 100 gallons of water. The dip is more effective when prepared a few hours before use. It should be thoroughly stirred for uniform suspension. The dip has one advantage in that the entire body is submerged and lice may be killed at the same time. For complete lice eradication, the cattle should be dipped about 16 days after the first dipping to destroy the lice that hatch from eggs on the hair when first dipped, then 30 days after that for a third treatment to kill the remaining grubs. The dipping method is used quite extensively in Texas where the grub holes make their first appearance in cattle in the southern part of the State about November 1. At this time the first treatment should be given.

NUMBERS TREATED

According to surveys made by the United States Bureau of Entomology, approximately 3,000,000 cattle were treated for grubs in the United States by these different methods during the 1944-45 season, 4,000,000 in 1945-46, and 7,000,000 during the past 1946-47 season. Enough individual herds have now been treated to prove the treatment's effectiveness. The fact that the number of treatments has steadily increased each year indicates that farmers and ranchmen who have tried one or more of the methods are well satisfied with the results. In many herds over 90 percent of the grubs have been killed in one season's treatment.

A hindrance in the treatment of isolated individual herds is that there is almost certain to be some reinfestation from untreated infested herds on neighboring

farms or ranches. Entomologists say that the heel fly that deposits the eggs does not move through the air more than a mile, but even this will result in reinestation in adjoining herds that may have been made free.

COUNTY AREA TREATMENT

Statistics from the Division of Meat Inspection of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry show that the number of cattle carcasses condemned for tuberculosis has been reduced 98 percent since 1917 when the national campaign was started, accomplished largely through the county area plan of testing. There is reason to believe that it will be possible eventually to eradicate cattle grubs almost completely from the nation under the county area plan whereby all cattle will be given a sufficient number of treatments to accomplish the results desired. To be successful, it must be a community project.

Such a demonstration was recently made by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry on all herds in three adjoining townships in Colorado where 97 percent of the grubs were killed, as determined by actual count, the first season of treatment. As expected, there was some reinestation from untreated herds on the outer edges of that area.

There will, of course, be some reinestation around the outer edges of a county, but this will be greatly reduced as adjoining counties are cleared of this parasite. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to have the voluntary consent of every owner in a county where such a demonstration is made. There is reason to believe that because of the results obtained to date, a large majority of the cattle owners in many counties would be willing to pay the entire cost which will not exceed 9 cents per head, including labor, for each treatment. However, there is always a minority who, for financial or other reasons, do not wish to cooperate in such a community enterprise. It would not be fair to compel an owner to treat his cattle and pay the cost. Rather, there should be an incentive whereby a large part of the cost will be paid out of public funds to get the voluntary consent of all owners in the county selected.

PENDING LEGISLATION

Last winter there was introduced in the House of Representatives in Washington H. R. 1043 by Congressman George W. Gillie, of Indiana, a veterinarian by profession, which provides for the authorization of an appropriation for cattle-grub eradication. A companion bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska, which bill was recommended for passage by unanimous vote of the Agriculture Committee of the Senate June 25, 1947, and passed the Senate July 3, 1947. Because of emergency legislation pending, it was not possible to have the hearing before the House Committee on Agriculture during the last session. However, a letter from Congressman Clifford R. Hope, chairman of the committee, dated July 31, 1947, reads:

"I am sorry that it was not possible for the committee to reach this legislation during the session just closed. However, I am putting it down on the list for consideration early in the next session and at that time I hope we will be able to make a favorable report on the bill from the committee."

It is expected that if this bill passes both Houses and becomes a law, it will provide later a fund of approximately \$300,000 for the use of the United States Department of Agriculture in doing further research work on the grub problem and to pay the cost of the rotenone and necessary equipment for cooperative area work with the various States, conditional upon funds being provided by such States or counties, or both, to supplement Federal funds. The owner of the cattle would be expected to provide the necessary labor in applying the treatment as his share of the cost.

It is believed that there will be at least one county in each of the range States, as a starter, that will be willing to cooperate in a demonstration of this kind to determine the possibilities of the area treatment. These demonstrations should start in range territory because relatively few cattle come into such counties from the outside, whereas in the Corn Belt many feeders are brought in each year.

There is every reason to believe that if certain counties can be made practically free from grubs, cattle from such counties will command a premium on the feeder market for it is generally known that cattle free from grubs make better gains than infested cattle. It is also known that when such cattle are fattened and sold, they will command a somewhat higher price. Cattle salesmen have told me that during the grub season, cattle apparently free from grubs sell for 25 to 50 cents per hundred pounds more than the same quality cattle that show the



R. L. Cuff, regional manager, Kansas City, demonstrating the dust treatment before F. F. A. boys, in Oklahoma. In a number of communities, chapters of the Future Farmers of America have recently taken a most active part in treating cattle to eliminate grubs. Many 4-H Clubs are making this one of their important projects. With the active participation of the Rural Youth groups, much will be accomplished.



Killing cattle grubs by means of a power sprayer such as is used for spraying fruit trees. Dr. W. T. Spencer, Regional Manager, Omaha, Nebr., second from right, and Don B. Whelan, Extension Entomologist, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, extreme right.



Power spraying machine.



Calf swimming through dipping solution to holding pen at opposite end where solution drips off and drains back into the vat. Photos by L. A. Weiss, Jr., county agricultural agent, Refugio, Tex.

presence of grubs at the time of purchase. If cattle from areas virtually free from these parasites command a higher price, it will give great impetus to the county area plan.

NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

That this project is in the national interest there can be no question. With this menace to the cattle industry, there is a reduction in both meat and milk that affects the consumer as well as the producer and applies to those who buy shoes as well as meat. Then, too, cattle contribute greatly to the future wealth of the Nation for they utilize roughage that would otherwise be wasted, in part leguminous crops such as alfalfa and clover which draw nitrogen from the air into the roots, storing it in the soil which, with the manure from the forage, increases the fertility of the land. Any handicap to the cattle industry is of national concern.

ROTELONE NOW IN ADEQUATE SUPPLY

At a hearing before the Senate committee, the question was asked why a broad program of eradication had not been undertaken sooner. It was explained that until recently the availability of rotenone has been a very limiting factor. The East Indies were occupied by the Japs who destroyed much of the derris crop under cultivation. No rotenone material was imported from the East Indies during the war, but it is expected that it will be available from there soon. The importation of the cube plant from South America was also cut down during the war period. Now that it is being much more extensively grown in South America, particularly in Peru, we have assurance of an adequate supply. A commercial company, importers of the roots, made the following statement on May 2, 1947:

"There will be a fully adequate supply of rotenone next fall and winter for any conceivable expansion of the cattle grub control program. South American production is at a relatively high level and although the situation in the Orient is confused and uncertain politically and economically, derris definitely is becoming more available. There is every reason to believe that sufficient quantities of derris will be available later this year to supplement the South American production."

Again on September 10, 1947, they wrote:

"It seems safe to say that the days of the rotenone shortage are definitely over and that the eradication of cattle grubs will not suffer from inadequate supplies."

The veterinarians of the United States, under able direction by Federal, State, and county officials, and with the cooperation of the cattle industry, have done a thorough job in eradicating tuberculosis which has resulted in a great economic saving and, at the same time, has been a large factor in reducing the human death rate due to nonrespiratory tuberculosis from 22.5 per 100,000 population in 1917 to 2.5 in 1946—a reduction of 90 percent. They have also been successful in combating many other diseases to the great benefit of the Nation and there is every reason to believe that with proper organization and with adequate funds supplied by the Congress, the State legislatures, and county boards, the grub menace may, in time, be just as completely eliminated, in which task there will be required the full cooperation of the entomologists throughout the Nation, particularly in the performance of needed research work.

There is a possibility that there may eventually be found a chemical that can be injected under the skin to kill all of the grubs in the body with one treatment. This would be a wonderful help, particularly in the Northern States where the two species exist, one appearing somewhat later than the other, which necessitates more treatments than is required in the southern half of the country.

Excellent progress has been made in Denmark in the eradication of cattle grubs in earlier years by hand extraction and in later years with rotenone. A letter from the Denmark Ministry of Agriculture received a year ago states that in 1941 a total of 48,201 herds were found infested and in 1945 only 16,788, or 8 percent of all herds in Denmark were infested.

England tried compulsory treatment before the war, but it had to be abandoned. The Ministry of Agriculture canceled the compulsory order when the Japs overran the East Indies, cutting off the supply of derris.

Monsieur P. Lorrondo, of the Office of the Leather Industries, Paris, France, gives data to indicate that their grub damage to hides is similar to ours. They have in mind "the creation of an antiwarble grub national center." He sent me this poster which, translated, reads:

"The removal of grubs gives the country more milk—more meat—more leather, breeders, use the salve distributed free of charge. Apply with the service campaign against grubs under the direction of departmental veterinary service."



Removing grub by pressure around opening.



Breeding cattle free from grubs, as above, are most desirable for otherwise they will carry the infestation to the farm of purchaser.

We have in the United States the scientific knowledge, the organizing ability, and the means to effectively combat the cattle grub menace. Now that we are assured of an adequate supply of rotenone, we should lose no time in freeing our Nation of this handicap to our great cattle industry.

Mr. SMITH. I remember talking with Mr. Wallace, the father of Henry Wallace, about the TB eradication. He said, "Mr. Smith, don't you think it is an impossible undertaking?" Many thought that, but it was wiped out.

Mr. HOEVEN. You do not think, then, that this program should be handled on the same basis as the tuberculosis program, which was compulsory?

Mr. SMITH. No. That is right. It became compulsory later, but this will not need to be. I am sure that—

Mr. ARNOLD. If it is not compulsory, will Uncle Sam not have to put up most of the money?

Mr. SMITH. No; I do not think Uncle Sam will put up more than half.

Mr. ARNOLD. In any one State?

Mr. SMITH. It will require the State or the county to put up an equal sum at least.

Mr. ARNOLD. We have that restriction in the bill?

Mr. SMITH. The bill provides for cooperative work with the States.

Mr. ARNOLD. Either independently or in cooperation with the State or county?

Mr. SMITH. Yes. I think Dr. Schwartz is here and he can comment on that, but the policy will be left to the Government.

Mr. Jackson is chairman of the hide committee of the Tanners' Council. He has another appointment, so I would like to have him follow. Thank you very much.

Mr. GILLIE. Thank you very much, Dr. Smith.

Mr. Jackson, will you take the witness chair and tell the reporter your name and your business?

STATEMENT OF LEWIS B. JACKSON, DIRECTOR, TANNERS' COUNCIL, HIDE BUREAU

Mr. JACKSON. I am a director of the Tanners' Council of the Hide Bureau. Formerly I was with the International Shoe Co., as manager of the hide department and a director of the company. I retired in December 1946. I am doing this for fun. I do not get a salary for it, but I love the work.

Mr. ARNOLD. You are under the direction of the Department of Agriculture in your work?

Mr. JACKSON. Pardon me?

Mr. ARNOLD. Are you under the Department of Agriculture in your work? Are they your boss?

Mr. JACKSON. The Tanners' Council of America is my boss.

Mr. ARNOLD. That is made up of shoe manufacturers?

Mr. JACKSON. No, of tanners only.

Mr. ARNOLD. That is what you call a private organization?

Mr. JACKSON. It is a trade association.

Mr. ARNOLD. Thank you; that is what I wanted to know.

Mr. JACKSON. I would not take a salary. I wanted to loaf because I am retired from business. I work when I feel like it and I go around

the packing plants and have a lot of fun. I have been at it for 60 years.

There have been a lot of improvements in hides, in the method of curing and preparation for tanning, and there have been no improvements on grubs because we did not know how to do it. I wrote to the packers one time about the grubs and the fact that they are increasing and I said, with apologies to Rudyard Kipling, "The lowly grub is with us still, lest we forget, lest we forget." That is a fact. But we have now a way of getting rid of it. Now, that is costing the tanners. I think that the 100 to 200 million the Department of Agriculture talks about does not include the loss to the public, particularly the tanners and the waste on cutting soles like that.

Now, if you are acquainted with leather, those soles came from the best part of the hide and without grubs they would be good outer soles that could be used on military shoes or on civilian shoes, but in that shape they are a complete waste. Those soles that I produced were cut particularly to show grub holes. I had my company cut them out and send them to me. We naturally would not cut those into soles. We would either throw them into waste or cut small heel lifts out where there is no wear. We estimate there is about a twenty million dollar loss on account of grubs destroying hide substance, and I have counted on one side of the leather, cut down the back, over 130 grub holes.

That is complete waste, when you get a side of leather like that. That is the best portion of the side. I do not have to talk very much for the reason that the samples are more eloquent than anything that I could say, and I am just going to submit the samples as an indication of damage which is quite apparent. I will leave it with you gentlemen to decide whether we should have legislation to stop this.

Mr. ARNOLD. That \$20,000,000 loss that you speak of, is that to the producer of the hides?

Mr. JACKSON. No, that is to the tanner.

Now, when he buys hides, he gets a cent a pound allowance.

Mr. ARNOLD. What is the loss to the producer? Is there any loss to the producer?

Mr. JACKSON. He sells his hide for less.

Mr. ARNOLD. He gets less for the hide?

Mr. JACKSON. He gets 1 cent a pound less and that will mean about 50 cents an animal on every animal he produces. Then the tanner has to sell that leather for less and he has to take the grubby leather. In Texas, we get 80 percent grubby leather in the winter-time. In Kansas City we will get 80 percent grubby leather; in the north—for instance, the Red River Valley, where there seem to be no grubs—you will get 10 or 15 percent. But from December until March we would say that in the range cattle there would be anywhere from 60 to 80 percent grubby cattle and that means 50 cents an animal that the packer loses on that.

Mr. ARNOLD. What part of the country has the most grubby animals?

Mr. JACKSON. They are all over the country except in the Red River Valley, but less in the North than in the South. Up in Michigan you get a smaller grub allowance. In the New England States there is a smaller grub allowance, but in the West where the most

cattle are, and in the South, as in Texas, there are a tremendous number of grubs. We have seen hides with 100 percent grubs. I know the inspector found that case. He said, "I grubbed them and got a hundred percent, but I settled for 80 because I did not want to make the packer angry."

Mr. HOEVEN. What is the situation in the Midwest?

Mr. JACKSON. I would say it would run about 50 percent grubby, but that is only in the grubby season. In June, July, August, and September there are not many grubs although the packers were very much surprised at that. We used to stop grub allowance on May 31, and then not start it until we got into branded cows which came from Texas and the West on November 1, and we started Texas steers on November 1 and then native steers on November 1 because the natives were all grown farther north. The grubs mature later in the north on account of the climate. Then we got year-round grubbing from the packers. They said there were no grubs in the summer hides. We would get 30 or 35 percent in the summer hides when there are not supposed to be any grubs in there. It is a tremendous loss.

Mr. ARNOLD. Is it a good idea to require the States to match the National Government on eradicating the grubs?

Mr. JACKSON. I think that is a rather difficult thing. I believe if you can do the thing voluntarily, it would be better.

Mr. ARNOLD. The Government would have to put up all the money; would they not, in that case?

Mr. JACKSON. No; the State will put up the money.

Mr. ARNOLD. Do you think they will match dollars with the National Government?

Mr. JACKSON. I think they would, if you asked them to. They might object under States' rights, but I think you could get them to do it because I think they are greatly interested in it. Kansas is very interested in it. I was talking to Mr. Forbes out on the Pacific coast. I went out there to talk to the packers. He said, "We are doing a lot of work in California."

They are now doing it, but we want the incentive of the Federal Government behind it. It is a stronger argument for doing it. I was telling Congressman Gillie that I happened to meet a British tanner and he said, "I wish you would do something about grubs in the United States." I said, "We are." He said, "We made a mistake in England. We passed a law making it compulsory to eliminate grubs several years ago and every farmer and every cattle raiser objected to it, fought it, and we did not do anything. Now we are starting a campaign to make it voluntary and I know that we are going to get the farmers behind us on a voluntary basis where we did not get them when we compelled them to do it."

So, I think there is something to that. I was telling Dr. Gillie about the elimination of ticks. You know, they had quarantine for the eradication of ticks. Down in Mississippi a man told me that they did not get rid of the ticks down in Mississippi because it was compulsory. They had to drive the cattle into town to have them dipped in the dip vats and the tax assessors sat there and counted the cattle and assessed them. He said, "The result is that the farmers did not drive their cattle in."

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Jackson, these shoe soles are taken from the best part of the hide; are they not?

Mr. JACKSON. That is right.

Mr. GILLIE. And in the back part of the hide is where these grubs come through?

Mr. JACKSON. Practically all of them. Over the backbone, for instance, about 8 inches. Sometimes they go down about 10 inches on the side of the backbone. But it is a very small area and when you see 130 on one side, you know there are 130 on the other side. We call those hides pepper boxes. We can throw pepper boxes out if we catch them in the glue stock because the tanner does not pay us to tan pepper boxes.

Mr. GILLIE. What do you do with hides like that?

Mr. JACKSON. We would cut heel lifts out where there are no holes and use a smaller piece.

Mr. GILLIE. Any questions?

If not, we thank you very much, Mr. Jackson, for coming before the committee.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. J. T. Sanders, representing the National Grange, is the next witness, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF J. T. SANDERS, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL, THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I am legislative counsel of the National Grange. This problem of elimination or eradication of cattle grubs appears to us to be a very, very important and necessary problem to deal with. Especially it seems to us a promising undertaking. I will read a brief statement that we have prepared in connection with this problem.

A casual examination of the figures on total loss to the Nation from cattle grubs, and the cost of eradication of them, surprises one, when he also realizes that the loss is still permitted. The Department of Agriculture estimates that the Nation loses from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 annually from this pest. Yet its complete eradication, if carried out on a national scope, would probably cost from 10 to 15 cents per head or a total of 7.6 to 11.4 million dollars.

Since the new rotenone treatment is highly effective as an eradicator of this pest, and since a farmer evidently can save much more than its cost the first year, one might ask why the Government should undertake to carry out a Nation-wide eradication campaign. Why not leave it to farmers entirely?

In the first place, since eradication of grubs will produce better hides and more and better beef without additional cost other than the small cost of treatment, the general public will undoubtedly benefit by reduced prices of hides and meat. We do not mean to imply that all the saving from eradication will go to consumers, but we do believe that a good portion of the saving will go to the consumers of beef, to all of us. If our judgment is right, there is justification for national support of the program, since the benefit to consumers in the first year would be much greater than the cost. Over the sweep of years, consumers would benefit manyfold over costs.

However, we believe there is a stronger justification than merely the fact that the public will receive a net benefit from the cattle grub eradication program. Specialists state that if a national eradication program were carried out we could completely and readily eliminate

the pest in a few seasons at the most. Without doubt this would be the most economical, the most profitable way to fight the pest.

Unless a national eradication program is provided and carried out it is highly doubtful if the pest would or could ever be eliminated. There would always be a sufficient number of nonprogressive farmers scattered throughout the grub areas to reinfest cattle on other farms and thus make the problem an annual and recurrent expense to progressive farmers.

Hence, if the problem is not attacked on a national basis it will be a continuing cost to farmers. Under such conditions the general consuming public will ultimately pay the cost of fighting the pest, or its damaging costs. If, on the other hand, it is tackled as a national problem, both the producers of beef and dairy cattle and the consumers will benefit continuously and permanently once it is eradicated. This benefit after eradication will continue permanently with little cost other than the small cost of constant vigilance.

It is, therefore, good business sense; it is highly profitable to institute an eradication program that is Nation-wide in scope—a program that will have as its aim the complete eradication of the cattle grub from the Nation's herds.

Such a program possibly could be so organized and conducted as to carry it out by voluntary effort. At least the first year or two of effort should be made by voluntary effort. If, in the final phases, other than voluntary cooperation and more direct work were needed, we could resort to force for the clean-up phases of the work.

The Grange, therefore, believes that this clear-cut profitable undertaking should be undertaken on a national scope by the Federal Government in cooperation with the States. Cooperation should consist in use of State and county personnel and facilities by the Federal forces.

Mr. GILLIE. Thank you very much, Mr. Sanders.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, the American Farm Bureau Federation has gone on record in favor of this legislation. I am not sure whether they have a representative here or not, but we have two farmers from Iowa, both of them dirt farmers, who have had experience with grubs. They are here, and I would like to call on them. They represent the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Hall is from Hornick, Iowa.

Mr. Hall, give them a little statement.

STATEMENT OF CEDRIC HALL, REPRESENTING IOWA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Mr. HALL. I farm very extensively in Iowa and feed cattle. This thing has been very interesting to me as discussed here. I do have a little first-hand experience with the cattle grub. These cattle that I feed are cattle that are raised in the South and West and some in the Northwest.

My experience has been that we do find these cattle from the South and West much more heavily infested than those from the Northwest. I just want to cite you two experiences that I have had with cattle infested with the grub.

The first was with a bunch of feeder cows that originated in Texas. Out of a herd of about a hundred head, there were probably about 25 that showed extreme infestation. These grubs come to the surface

early in the spring and in our part of Iowa we have the starling, which feeds on these grubs as they start to emerge. In some of those cows that were heavily infested, perhaps a hundred grubs on their backs, these starlings would start chewing on those and pieking at them and they got holes in their backs that were perhaps several inches wide and terribly deep, maybe some of them as much as 6 inches deep. I thought perhaps I might lose some of those cows, but eventually they did heal up.

It has been mentioned here that there is a great loss in hides and meat. In my opinion, the loss of meat is much greater than the loss in the hides. The shortage of meat has always been emphasized. It is something that is definitely important.

The other experience that I want to mention is with a group of about a hundred head of steers. You could feel the grubs on their backs. I began to realize then that there was something that could be done about it and how serious the thing was. The next year on these steers I would rub my hand over their backs in the winter and you could feel the grubs under their hides. We treated them twice with rotenone and it was effective. We did not have any of this loss that we had before in the cows. We found that there really is a remedy for the thing. I do think it is important that something should be done about it. Thank you.

Mr. GILLIE. You say you found these holes and treated them right away. Of course, that did not save the hide. The hide still had a hole in it, did it not?

Mr. HALL. I would assume that it did. Of course, the cattle were sold and we had no opportunity to see the hides. But it did prevent this injury and suffering to the animal and no doubt increased the gains considerably, as has been mentioned here. Experiments have been conducted comparing gains of cattle that have been treated and those that have not. I have seen the results of those experiments and there is no question but what there would be a great difference there.

Mr. GILLIE. Thank you very much for coming in.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, he has a friend here from Iowa, Mr. Dethmers, and then I want to call on Dr. Schwartz and I think that will finish us up. Dr. Schwartz is head of the Zoological Division of the United States Department of Agriculture and I think Mr. Dethmers will confine himself to about 5 minutes. I like to hear from these dirt farmers on the subject.

STATEMENT OF JACK DETHMERS, REPRESENTING IOWA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Mr. DETHMERS. Mr. Chairman, my name is Jack Dethmers. I am from Garner, Iowa. This is surely unexpected. Being a friend of Congressman Hoeven, I was invited in here, and I think Mr. Hoeven knows my background from when I was pretty small. I represent the dairy interests. We have pure-bred cattle and hogs and have had for 35 years. We have shipped interstate for several years. We sell on a big scale in several States.

The grub has been a big problem until rotenone came along. My father was very much interested when it first came out several years ago. We started treating and I can remember that my father has

given rotenone to the neighbors; that is why I think your problem is not going to be nearly the problem it was with the TB eradication. If you apply this and your neighbors do, it really makes a big difference. Seven years ago when I bought this farm at Garner, Iowa, this herd of pure-bred cattle that I have was on the farm. We had the same thing there. When you show prize animals it is just a mess, especially when you ship pure-bred bulls out of the State. You do not like to see them and there is nothing you can do about them but apply rotenone.

I was made chairman of the Farm Bureau shortly after I got there. In a 4-H project in our own township they wanted to make some money, and we got these boys interested in a program of dusting these cattle. It is not too pleasant a job with dusting, but they charged a small fee and made their money and just a few days ago I was out at the farm and there were just two or three animals which showed a few grubs. That is one of the top herds in Iowa, if not nationally. It was my privilege to buy that herd from the estate of an attorney after he had passed away. Seven years ago the situation was very bad. Your eradication problem, I do not believe, is a big one. It is surely not a costly one. It costs nothing. Of course, I know you have different problems in different States, but as far as Iowa farmers are concerned, I do not think the cost will enter in at all. As far as the dairies are concerned, with the oleo problem in the last few days I do not suppose it makes too much difference as far as the dairies are concerned, but if you are going to milk them, I suppose we might as well take care of this grub problem. It is very easy, and it is not an expensive program.

Mr. GILLIE. We certainly appreciate your coming here, and we are glad also to know that you are a constituent of our colleague, Mr. Hoeven.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Hoeven is always telling us about the tall corn and the soybeans in the great State of Iowa. We would like to know if that is absolutely true.

Mr. DETHMERS. Whatever Mr. Hoeven tells you is true. We think a lot of him and we have many good reasons for that.

Mr. GILLIE. Coming from you gentlemen, I think we will have to accept those facts as true.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, may I say that both of these gentlemen, Mr. Hall and Mr. Dethmers, are my guests here today. They are here in company with the entire board of directors of the Iowa Farm Bureau who are paying the Iowa delegation in Congress a visit. I appreciate the opportunity that has been given them to testify here this morning on a subject with which they are well acquainted. They are both very practical and successful farmers and I do appreciate their being here.

Mr. DETHMERS. Thank you very much.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that the fine things that have been said by our chairman here, Dr. Gillie of Indiana, goes for the Democratic side as well. We too feel that you have an able and a most valuable representative of the people in Mr. Hoeven.

Mr. DETHMERS. Thank you. We surely do too.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Dethmers spoke about 4-H Club work. The 4-H Club people throughout the country are very active on this project and have been doing a wonderful thing. The last is

Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, head of the Zoological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

STATEMENT OF BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ, CHIEF, ZOOLOGICAL SECTION, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Chairman, I would like to state for the record that I have not had time to clear my statement with the Bureau of the Budget. We are required to get clearance. However, Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, gave me permission to present a statement which I can read in about 6 minutes.

Mr. GILLIE. All right, Mr. Schwartz.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Cattle grubs or ox warbles are among the most injurious parasites of bovines, these pests affecting alike beef and dairy herds in practically all sections of the United States. Although the losses to the beef and dairy industries from the activities of the grubs—and of the heel flies into which they ultimately develop—is considerable, precise information on the actual losses caused by these pests is unavailable. It is known, however, that under Federal and other competent meat inspection cattle carcasses infested with grubs have to be trimmed to remove the parasites and the lesions they produce, the total weight lost by this operation having been estimated as amounting annually to nearly 12,000,000 pounds under Federal meat inspection alone.

The damage to hides is the principal injury inflicted by grubs. This damage results in imperfect and sometimes useless leather because of the holes in it, and on account of the scars which result from the healing process. It has been estimated by the tanners that about one out of every three hides is grubby, which means that it has more than five grub holes; hides having five or fewer holes are not classified as grubby. Even when the holes become covered by newly-formed corrective tissue, scars are produced, and scarred leather is of inferior quality. The loss from damaged hides alone is estimated conservatively to amount to \$20,000,000 a year.

The intangible losses are due in part to the annoyance to cattle caused by heel flies. Cattle appear to possess an instinctive fear of heel flies, despite the fact that these insects neither sting nor bite. During the heel-fly season, cattle often make frantic attempts to escape from the flies, running and even stampeding to prevent the flies from depositing their eggs on them. This annoyance interferes to a considerable extent with grazing.

Additional injuries are produced by the young grubs which emerge from the eggs laid on the cattle. The newly-hatched grubs penetrate the unbroken skin thereby producing considerable irritation. Additional irritation probably is produced by the migrations of the grubs inside the body of the affected animals. Ultimately, the grubs reach the backs of cattle where they cut a hole through the skin, the period of development on and in the cattle lasting about 9 months.

It has not been satisfactorily determined as yet to what extent grubs interfere with meat and milk production. In certain European countries, especially those in which the dairy industry is an important factor in the agricultural economy, grubs are regarded as highly

injurious parasites. In those countries strict regulations to control grubs have been rigidly enforced for many years.

As a result of research conducted in this and other countries, it has been determined that of the stages in the development of heel flies, the grubs under the skin are the most vulnerable to attack. Unsuccessful attempts have been made so far to control cattle grubs by treatment designed to destroy the eggs which are deposited by the flies on the hair of cattle. Efforts to prevent the flies from depositing their eggs through the use of repellents and other agents also have not been successful so far.

On the other hand, a medicament, of which rotenone is the principal active ingredient, has been used successfully during the past 10 years or so to destroy grubs. This medicament has been used as an insecticidal dust, applied as a wash by hand, used as a dip, and applied in the form of a spray. The spraying method, involving the use of power sprayers capable of developing about 500 pounds pressure, is the most practical and in most respects the most efficacious. One or more sprayers are now available in many counties of our large cattle-producing States, and their use for grub eradication has been on the increase during the last few years.

In this country, cattlemen, dairymen, tanners, and the meat industry have been concerned with the damage done by cattle grubs. However, no large sustained efforts to reduce those pests on a significant scale had been made prior to the recent war. During the war years, when the urge to conserve animal food and byproducts was greater than ever before, our livestock producers exerted vigorous efforts to avoid all kinds of preventable losses in livestock, including those caused by cattle grubs. The shortage of domestic leather, coupled with difficulties attendant to its importation from other countries, was the chief motive behind the accelerated efforts made by stockmen, principally in the Midwestern and Western States, to keep cattle grubs in check. The control programs, organized during war and since that time, were made possible by the backlog of knowledge accumulated in previous years through research conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and State agricultural experiment stations, and by the practical work that had already been done by some stockmen with the help of extension workers in agriculture. The net result was that numerous programs involving cattle-grub control were launched—sometimes rather hurriedly—in the face of short supplies of rotenone materials.

The ground gained in recent years in controlling cattle grubs has been considerable, and cattlemen today have a greater interest in control programs than ever before. What is needed now, in addition to further research to develop improved and cheaper medication, is to hold the gains already made, through the continued use of treatment to destroy these pests. Moreover, there is a need to organize and systematize the work already in progress so as to achieve maximum results from the efforts expended. Past experience has shown that haphazard control work carried out here and there inevitably leads to disappointment.

Considering the fact that the grubs are the maggots of flies, it is quite evident that unless all cattlemen in a given area pool their efforts to control these pests, the good that is accomplished by the labor of some stock owners will sooner or later be offset by the inac-

tion of others. An intensified educational program to acquaint stockmen with the damage done by grubs, coupled with demonstration on methods of control on an area basis, can be so conducted as to hold the gains already made and achieve new ones. Concerted efforts by all stockmen in a given area to control grubs undoubtedly will result in more permanent benefit to our beef and dairy industries than individual effort. Also, area control programs will demonstrate on a pilot basis the cost of materials and labor incident to grub control, as well as the benefits in greater production of leather, meat, and milk by cattle which have been freed for the most part from the annoyance of the grubs and the adult flies.

Mr. GILLIE. Dr. Schwartz, you are connected with the Bureau of Animal Industry here?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. And you are giving this matter a lot of study?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. Do you have a plan whereby you might start this program.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Chairman, we have made tentative plans for starting a cooperative control program in some of the Western States in counties having large cattle populations and where the stockmen already are interested in cattle-grub control. We believe that this work could be done cooperatively with the States and particularly cattlemen's associations.

Mr. GILLIE. You mean cooperating with the States or livestock associations or how?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. With all agencies that have a cooperative spirit. In the States we would naturally cooperate with the State departments of agriculture, with the extension agencies of the State, with the cattlemen's associations, if there are any in the States, and in the individual counties we would enlist the aid of the extension workers in agriculture with a view to determining in which particular area there is the greatest interest in cattle-grub control and where we can do the most effective work purely on a cooperative and voluntary basis.

Mr. GILLIE. Have you estimated what the cost might be after you get the program started? What would be the probable cost per head or per herd?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would say that the cost per head would be approximately 15 cents.

Mr. GILLIE. And in larger herds?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Of course, the cost could be cut materially with the size of the herd.

Mr. GILLIE. You spoke of working on an area basis. If we get this program started and you go into some place in the West where they have a bad infestation, how much territory could you take up and handle successfully?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. In any one State?

Mr. GILLIE. Yes.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would say an area approximately the size of a county. It need not necessarily be a county because a county, of course, is a political subdivision. We would work on the basis of an area that has a large cattle population and perhaps an area that has more or less natural boundaries from an agricultural rather than a political standpoint.

Mr. GILLIE. In that way also if you were on a Federal basis you would not have to worry about county lines.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. That is correct.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Smith, I wonder if Mr. Knipling would like to make a statement also.

STATEMENT OF E. F. KNIPLING, REPRESENTING BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Mr. KNIPLING. I am representing the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine which is cooperating with the Bureau of Animal Industry in this cattle grub work. We feel that the methods now in use, the rotenone treatment, are effective.

However, we feel that there is really a need for improved methods, cheaper methods of controlling grubs if at all possible, so that research would be a vital part of this undertaking. We have in mind attacking problems in an effort to develop something that will kill the eggs or repel the flies or even kill the flies that contact the animals. There has been a number of effective new insecticides developed during the last few years. We think there is a possibility that some of those might be used on the animals and prevent infestations before they do all this damage.

As you know, the treatment in the back does not prevent damage to the hides. It is more a preventive measure from year to year. We hope that some treatment can be found that will destroy the grubs before they do all the damage and perhaps where one treatment will do it rather than a number, as is now required with rotenone. That is all I have to say. I will be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. GILLIE. The program you have in mind is to develop some medication or treatment that will kill the grub or the fly before it gets to the animal and causes the damage. Of course, after the damage is done, there is nothing you can do about that. The hole is there and you cannot cure that.

Mr. KNIPLING. That is right. We are also interested in the possibility of internal treatment that might be given the animal at any time of the year and kill all the grubs present in one treatment. I realize it is a difficult problem to try to kill an insect living within an animal so intimately without damaging the host, but we feel that that is a worth-while line of attack. If something should be developed—and I think it is feasible—it would mean one treatment applied at any time of the year.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Doctor, I would like to find out a little more about how this treatment actually works.

Now, this dust or spray containing rotenone is put on the animal's back while the grubs are underneath the skin, is that correct? What is the effect of it then?

Mr. KNIPLING. It is contact insecticide. These grubs, as they come to the back, cut a hole. That is the holes you see in the leather there. They have to maintain contact with the air to breathe.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. They cut that hole before they are ready to emerge?

Mr. KNIPLING. When they come up to the back. They migrate in the tissues for about 8 or 9 months and they end up under the skin of the back and cut this hole. Apparently they require air at that time for external sources rather than from the animal. When rotenone

is applied properly either as a dust or spray or dip it actually penetrates this hole in sufficient quantities to kill the grubs. That is important. You cannot just throw the dust or spray on the animal. You have to drive it in there. You have to see that it gets into the hole. That is the reason the high-powered spray equipment developed during recent years has proven so much more effective.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Does that need to be repeated each year, or does one application to cattle over a sizable area kill enough of the flies that you are rid of them?

Mr. KNIPLING. The number of treatments varies in different parts of the country and it depends on the presence of the two species. There are two kinds of cattle grubs in the United States. The northern cattle grub and the southern cattle grub are the types. They both occur in some areas. North of Missouri, all across the country you would find the northern grub as well as the southern or common grub. Each species is found over a period of 3 months, approximately. The common grub comes earlier than the northern grub. Where both species occur, you have grubs in the backs of cattle that may extend over a period of 5 months. There is a little overlapping there. The last common grubs are still present when the first of the northern grubs appear. That would mean according to our recommendations five treatments at monthly intervals.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. In one year?

Mr. KNIPLING. Yes.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. About once a month?

Mr. KNIPLING. That would be the recommended frequency.

Mr. GILLIE. Supposing the treatment of this grub is carried on, the organization that goes out there will have to have complete equipment of its own. It cannot just be done by taking the farmer's force pump. You would have to have your own equipment.

Mr. KNIPLING. That is right. It should be the organization's own equipment so that it can be used and maintained and kept in order.

Mr. GILLIE. How many pounds of pressure does it take to run one of those pumps?

Mr. KNIPLING. We find the most successful pressure varies from 450 to 550 pounds.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Suppose all the cattle in a contiguous area, one of your demonstration areas, have been treated the four or five times necessary in one season. What is the situation then? Does that need to be repeated again the next year?

Mr. KNIPLING. Theoretically it would be possible to eliminate the grubs in one year, but I think we all realize that in practice that is very unlikely to occur. It is almost impossible to get 100 percent control in an operation of this kind, but assuming that we would get 90 percent control the first year, you would have only 10 percent remaining to reinfect the animals the following year within that area and if you were to get 90 percent the second year, you would then be cutting down the number of grubs 99 percent, theoretically, and I personally believe that a 3-year program would be successful.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. You feel that from a practical standpoint the continuation of the treatment for 3 years will virtually eliminate the flies?

Mr. KNIPLING. In that particular area where the cooperation is a hundred percent.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Would they be likely to travel in from untreated areas and come back rapidly?

Mr. KNIPLING. We do not know too much about the distances that these flies will travel, but there are indications that they will travel several miles. That is the reason community effort is desirable. We do not think they would cross such distances as counties.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Now, this figure of 15 cents per animal for treatment, was that for one application or was that for the whole 3-year treatment?

Mr. KNIPLING. If it is done by custom spray operators, they would probably charge around 10 cents for each treatment. Now, the cost of material does not amount to that. About 2 or 3 cents worth of rotenone per treatment is all that is necessary and then you have to add your cost of labor and maintenance of equipment.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Then to carry out a real eradication program, the cost would be somewhere between 10 to 15 cents per animal for each treatment, multiplied by the 12 to 15 treatments that would be necessary?

Mr. KNIPLING. That would be true in some areas where four to five treatments are necessary. In others where the two species do not occur, it would only require two or three treatments per year.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask Dr. Schwartz one question?

Mr. GILLIE. Yes.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. Dr. Schwartz, could you give us some idea of what the basis of cooperation would be with States and counties? Would it be a dollar-matching basis, or would it be on the basis of the United States furnishing equipment and materials, or what would it be?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I think the dollar-matching basis would be an unworkable basis. Some of the States have these pressure sprayers of which Dr. Knippling spoke. Some of them have 50 or 60 or even more sprayers. Now, the sprayers, of course, are costly. They are worth a thousand dollars or more each. One basis of cooperation could be worked out whereby the States would furnish the pressure sprayers for use in the cattle grub eradication programs. The States might also furnish some of their technical personnel, thereby cutting down to a considerable extent the need of hiring Federal personnel. I am afraid that the cooperation on a dollar-for-dollar basis would not be a workable scheme.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. In other words, we would just have to leave it up to the Secretary of Agriculture to figure out the type of cooperation which he felt would work best in each locality.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I believe the bill could be so construed as to leave this to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. It says that in so many words. As it stands now, the bill is a blanket authorization for the Secretary to undertake eradication of these pests in any manner he sees fit, either independently or in cooperation with the States. Could you suggest any limitation that might be put in the bill—not to tie the Secretary's hands nor to keep him from making the most suitable kind of agreement—but to give him somewhat less than carte blanche authority to spend any proportion of Federal money, either independently or in cooperation with the States, on these projects?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Of course, the amount of money that the Secretary could spend would be limited by the appropriations that might be made for this purpose.

Mr. HEIMBURGER. But not the manner in which he could spend it. The appropriation would not keep him from spending 100 percent Federal money in some areas under the terms of the bill. Isn't there any limitation you might suggest that would not handicap the program, but which would indicate the intention of Congress that this should be truly a financially cooperative project?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am of the opinion that any limitation that might be placed on the Secretary might prove disadvantageous to the entire program.

For instance, in the research work of which Dr. Knippling spoke, designed to develop cheaper medication than is now available, it seems to me that it would have to be done entirely by the investigators of the Department of Agriculture. It is very difficult in fundamental research to go into a State and look for a cooperator. You have a problem and you know how to do it and you are going to do it.

Now, on these eradication programs I think we shall have to trust to the good judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into workable agreements and I think we may safely trust him.

Mr. GILLIE. All right, sir. We thank you very much for the interest shown and for the valuable information you have given this committee.

I think when we have the hearings before the full committee, we will have enough information to make them deeply interested in this problem and we will see if we can get something done to eradicate grubs in this country.

If there is nothing else, we will adjourn.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p. m., the subcommittee was adjourned, Wednesday, April 28, 1948.)

X

AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION INTO PROBLEMS AND METHODS RELATING TO THE ERADICATION OF CATTLE GRUBS

MAY 24, 1948.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 1043]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1043) authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

STATEMENT

The bill reported herewith authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake the eradication of cattle grubs.

THE NATURE OF CATTLE GRUBS

Cattle grubs are the larvae of the heel fly. These flies lay their eggs on the legs of cattle. The larvae that hatch from the eggs enter the animal's body, migrate through the body, and emerge along the back. Prior to emerging, the larvae open holes in the hide and live for some time directly beneath the skin of the back.

The flies and their grubs are prevalent through most of the United States, although they are more severe in some sections than in others. They do a direct damage to cattle that is estimated to amount to more than \$100,000,000 a year. The damage is caused not only by the holes which are eaten in the hide, substantially destroying its value, but also by the distress to the animal which results in curtailed milk production and retarded growth.

ERADICATION

Fortunately, effective and cheap means of eradicating the heel fly and its larvae are available. Experiments conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry prior to the war demonstrated conclusively that the cattle grub is highly susceptible to rotenone. Sprays or dusts containing rotenone applied to the backs of cattle while the grubs are beneath the skin are effective in killing the grubs. Where this treatment is applied over a relatively large area, such as a county, the grubs and flies are killed throughout the entire area and continuation of the treatment for about 3 years will bring about virtually complete eradication of the fly and its grubs from the area.

While this method of eradication was well demonstrated prior to the war, the treatment came to a standstill during the war because of the fact that cube root, from which rotenone is obtained, is an imported product which was in extremely short supply during the war.

An adequate supply of rotenone is once more available and it is now proposed, by means of this legislation, to set up voluntary area programs for the eradication of this parasite. It is understood by the committee that if this legislation is enacted the Department of Agriculture will provide the material and some of the equipment for the eradication program. Programs will be undertaken on a limited-area basis with the voluntary cooperation of all the farmers or ranchers in the area. Cooperating farmers will provide the labor. The spray outfits necessary will be provided in some cases by the Bureau of Animal Industry and in other cases cooperatively by the Bureau and the States or local farmers organizations.



Union Calendar No. 984

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 1043

[Report No. 2020]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 16, 1947

Mr. GILLIE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 24, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems
and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and
for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That in order to protect, promote, and conserve livestock
- 4 and livestock products and to minimize losses, the Secretary
- 5 of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with
- 6 States or subdivisions thereof, farmers associations and other
- 7 organizations and individuals, is authorized to increase and
- 8 intensify research and investigations into problems and
- 9 methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs and to
- 10 undertake measures to eradicate these parasites.
- 11 SEC. 2. As used in this Act the term "State" includes

80TH CONGRESS
2d SESSION

H. R. 1043

[Report No. 2020]

A BILL

Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GRULIE

JANUARY 16, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 24, 1948

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

1 the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions
2 of the United States. There is hereby authorized to be
3 appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out
4 this Act. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be
5 expended in accordance with procedures prescribed by the
6 Secretary.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued

June 9, 1948

For actions of

June 8, 1948

80th-2nd, No. 103

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported appropriation bill which abolishes War Assets Adm. House passed bill for eradication of cattle grubs. House agreed to resolution asking USDA to warn against weed killer. House passed bill to repeal certain provisions of Penalty Mail Act. House passed bill continuing Federal administration of ACP. House passed bill to control golden nematode. Senate committee reported bill to extend Trade Agreements Act for 1 yr. Senate debated selective-service bill. Senate committee approved omnibus flood-control bill. Rep. Abernethy spoke in favor of long-range farm program. Sen. Cordon introduced (for himself and 27 others) bill to authorize FWA to coordinate Government activities in disaster relief. Rep. Wolcott introduced substitute housing bill.

SENATE

1. RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Finance Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6556, to extend for one year the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (S.Rept.1558) (pp. 7466, 7546).
2. FLOOD CONTROL. The "Daily Digest" states that a subcommittee of the Public Works Committee agreed to report to the full committee, H.R. 6419, the flood-control omnibus bill (p. D609).
3. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Continued debate on S. 2655, the selective service bill (pp. 7467-543).
4. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 2279, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to extend benefits to employees who were involuntarily separated during the period from July 1, 1945, to July 1, 1947, after having rendered 25 years of service, but prior to attainment of age 55 (S. Rept. 1537) (p. 7465).
5. STATISTICS. Concurred in House amendments to S. 554, to provide for rescheduling of the censuses of manufacturers, business, and mineral industries, and to provide for the taking of a census of transportation (p.7469). This bill will

now be sent to the President.

6. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S.J.Res. 98, to provide for U.S. participation in the World Health Organization (pp. 7510, 7626).
7. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H.R. 5508, extending benefits of the Veterans' Preference Act to certain mothers of veterans (p. D608).

HOUSE

8. CATTLE GRUBS. Passed without amendment S. 1249 authorizing additional research into problems and methods of eradicating cattle grubs (pp. 7559-60). A similar bill, H.R. 1043, was laid on the table. The Senate bill will now be sent to the President.
9. FORESTS. Passed as reported S. 1037 to authorize revision of the boundaries of the Caribou National Forest, Idaho (pp. 7567-8).
10. MINERALS. Passed as reported H.R. 5048 directing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to present owners of the surface, mineral rights acquired from the Missouri Defense Relocation Association (p. 7576).
11. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Rep. Crawford, Mich., discussed the need for developing these islands (pp. 7549-50).
12. HOUSING. Rep. O'Toole, N. Y., spoke in favor of the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill (pp. 7550-1).
13. LONG-RANGE FARM PROGRAM. Agreed to resolutions providing for the printing of "Long-Range Agricultural Policy--A Study of Selected Trends and Factors Relative to the Long-Range Prospect for American Agriculture" (p. 7553).
14. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H.R. 3194, to make various amendments in the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (pp. 7554-5).
15. TARIFF. On objections of Reps. Smith of Wisc., Murray of Wisc., and Andersen of Minn., H.R. 5612, to provide for free importation of evergreen Christmas trees, was stricken from the consent calendar (p. 7556).
16. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H.R. 5964, to grant time to Government employees to participate in funerals for deceased members of the armed forces who are returned to the U. S. for burial, without loss of pay or deduction from annual leave (p. 7558).
Passed without amendment S. 1493, to require Government agencies to comply with Civil Service Commission orders under Sec. 19 of the Veterans Preference Act (p. 7558). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H.R. 4917, to provide further benefits for certain employees of the U. S. who are veterans of World War II and lost opportunity for probational civil-service appointments by reason of their service in the armed forces of the U. S., and who, due to service-connected disabilities, are unable to perform the duties of the positions for which examinations were taken. (p. 7558).
Passed as reported H.R. 6454, to provide retirement annuities for certain Federal employees who have had 20 years' service in investigating, apprehending, or detention of persons suspected or convicted of offenses against the U. S. (p. 7562).

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "directed" and insert "authorized."

Page 3, line 5, after "States," insert "The deed shall reserve to the United States the interests in fissionable material as provided in Executive Order 9908, dated December 5, 1947."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

[Mr. PHILLIPS of Tennessee addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain land in Tennessee to the city of Johnson City."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTAIN POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6130) for the relief of certain postal employees.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all employees at first- and second-class post offices who were reduced from the position of regular clerk or regular carrier to the position of substitute clerk or substitute carrier prior to July 1, 1945, or who were formerly regular clerk or regular carrier and were reinstated as substitute clerk or substitute carrier prior to July 1, 1945, and whose compensation was converted to \$1.24 per hour effective July 1, 1945, instead of \$1.04 per hour as provided by sections 12 (a) and 24 of the act entitled "An act to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation; and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 435, ch. 274), are hereby relieved of all liability to refund to the United States any amounts paid to them as a result of such overpayment of salaries from July 1, 1945, until the date their compensation was adjusted to conform to the provisions of the act of July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 435, ch. 274), as amended, and in the audit and settlement of the accounts of any postmaster or other designated disbursing officer of the Post Office Department or postal service the amounts paid to such employees from July 1, 1945, as compensation shall be considered to have been authorized. Any amounts heretofore credited to such employees, or refunded to the United States by them on account of such overpayment of salaries shall be repaid to them out of any money available for the payment of salaries to city delivery carriers and clerks at first- and second-class offices: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIMITING OPERATION OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL CODE

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 378) to limit the operations of section 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and sections 361, 365, 366 of the Revised Statutes, and certain other provisions of law.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That nothing in section 109 or 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 18, secs. 198 and 203), or in sections 361, 365, or 366 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 5, secs. 306, 314, and 315), or in any other provision of law imposing restrictions requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States shall apply with respect to counsel serving under the provisions of House Resolution 196, Eightieth Congress, first session, agreed to April 28, 1947, and House Resolution 479, Eightieth Congress, second session, agreed to March 9, 1948.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FUR PRODUCTS LABELING BILL OF 1947

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3734) to protect consumers, retailers, distributors, manufacturers, dealers, and producers from misnaming, misbranding, improper identification, and deceptive or misleading advertising of fur products and articles made in part or in whole from fur, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DOMENGEAUX. I object, Mr. Speaker.

AMENDING PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3934) to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to venereal disease rapid treatment centers, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Venereal Disease Rapid Treatment Center Act."

Sec. 2. Section 314 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 246), is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(k) Funds appropriated under subsection (a) for a fiscal year, which are not determined by the Surgeon General to be available for allotment among the several States pursuant to subsection (d), may also be used by the Service to establish, operate, and maintain facilities for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons afflicted with venereal diseases, including transportation and subsistence of persons afflicted with venereal diseases, and their attendants, to and from the places of treatment, or allowances in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treatment, including emergency treatment for other illnesses, of such persons through contracts with physicians and hospitals and other appropriate institutions; reasonable expenses of preparing remains, and of burial, of deceased patients; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing ap-

parel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use of employees in the performance of their official duties; recreational supplies and equipment; and repair and alteration of leased facilities. Such funds may also be used for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and facilities to States and, with the consent of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of facilities for the diagnosis, care, and treatment of persons afflicted with venereal diseases, including case finding and referral of voluntary patients to places of treatment. Such grants shall be in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; and such grants may include all appropriate supplies and equipment available to the Public Health Service, however the supplies or equipment may have been acquired and whatever the source of the funds with which they were purchased."

Sec. 3. (a) The head of any executive department is authorized, without the transfer of funds, to transfer to the Federal Security Agency any of the supplies, equipment, or facilities which such department has made available to the Public Health Service for use in connection with venereal-disease-control work and which, on the date of enactment of this act, is still available for use in connection with such work. Any real or personal property so transferred to the Federal Security Agency, and any other real or personal property of the United States which is under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Service (however it may have been acquired and whatever the source of the funds with which it was purchased) which the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service determines would be useful in connection with venereal-disease-control work, may be transferred, with or without reimbursement and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may prescribe, to any State and, with the consent of the State, to any county, health district, or other political subdivision of the State.

(b) As used in this section the term "executive department" means any executive department, agency, or independent establishment of the United States or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and the term "State" means a State, or the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERADICATION OF CATTLE GRUBS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1043) authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], or the author of the bill, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE], with regard to this bill? I notice the bill states:

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this act.

There is nothing in the report or the bill to indicate how much governmental

expenditure that might require or how much of an appropriation, and your objectors are unable to determine from the contents of the bill whether or not it is one that should be passed on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. HOPE. The Department thought that an adequate program would cost about \$300,000 per year. That is the laboratory program plus the field work that would be necessary to deal with this matter adequately.

It is estimated at the present time that the cattle grub is costing the livestock producers of this country something like \$100,000,000 a year.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. There is no objection to the purposes of the bill, and since the gentleman has stated the cost will be about \$300,000 a year, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (S. 1249) authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes, may be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to protect, promote, and conserve livestock and livestock products and to minimize losses, the Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and other organizations and individuals, it is authorized to increase and intensify research and investigations into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs and to undertake measures to eradicate these parasites.

SEC. 2. As used in this act, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this act. Funds appropriated pursuant to this act shall be expended in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A similar House bill (H. R. 1043) was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Clerk called House Resolution 452 to request the Secretary of Agriculture to take action to prevent damage to valuable crops as a result of the use of the weed killer known as 2,4-D.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas a preparation known as 2,4-D (2, 4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) is being marketed and its use is being recommended as an economical method of killing weeds; and

Whereas this preparation, on the basis of such recommendations, is being used by farmers and others; and

Whereas it has been demonstrated that valuable broad-leaved plants and crops as well as weeds may be injured or totally de-

stroyed by 2,4-D unless the application of such preparation is carefully controlled; and

Whereas it has been reported that this powerful herbicide when applied in dust form by airplane has caused severe damage to cotton, vegetables, and other valuable crops located at considerable distances from the areas in which the herbicide was directly applied; and

Whereas the danger from the use of 2,4-D to cotton, vegetables, and other broad-leaved plants is so great, it is imperative that all appropriate measures be taken to provide adequate safeguards: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby requested—

(1) to ascertain the extent to which 2,4-D is being marketed in dust form;

(2) to determine whether the labels on preparations containing 2,4-D carry warning or caution statements which are adequate to warn against the improper use of the preparation and to prevent loss and injury to valuable crops;

(3) to continue any studies or investigations now being made and to institute such new studies and investigations as may be necessary to ascertain whether 2,4-D in any form may be used safely in areas where cotton, vegetables, and other broad-leaved plants are grown;

(4) to investigate the methods which are being employed in applying 2,4-D, including application by airplane, and to determine whether proper precautions are being taken to protect against injury to valuable crops;

(5) to cooperate with Federal and State agencies, farm groups, manufacturers, and others in the development of new and safer methods for the control and application of 2,4-D; and

(6) to use the information facilities of the Department of Agriculture to make known to the Nation the methods by which 2,4-D should be handled and applied to prevent injury to valuable crops.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SAN FRANCISCO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4531) for the relief of the city and county of San Francisco.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the city and county of San Francisco, a municipal corporation, of San Francisco, Calif., the sum of \$9,728.81, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for reimbursement of expenses incurred in rebuilding and restoring a power-transmission line and loss of power revenue in township 3 south, range 5 east, and township 3 south, range 6 east, San Joaquin County, Calif., south of Tracy and approximately 3 miles from the Navy Vernalis Airfield, which transmission line was demolished by the crashing of a United States Navy plane, type SB 2 C-2, bureau number 18772, on August 6, 1944, at 9:21 postmeridian, while the said plane was engaged in making a flight over the area indicated, and on August 30, 1944, at 1:14 antemeridian, by the crashing of a United States Navy plane, type TBM-1, bureau number 24994, while the said plane was likewise making a flight over the area indicated: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with such claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on

account of services rendered in connection with such claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CATOCTIN RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3807) to provide for the operation of the recreational facilities within the Catoctin recreation demonstration area, near Thurmont, Md., by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all lands which have been acquired by the War Department within the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, comprising approximately 280 acres, are hereby made a part of that area.

SEC. 2. The lands comprising the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area shall be administered hereafter by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service as part of the park system of the National Capital and its environs, to be known as the Catoctin Park.

SEC. 3. The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized—

(a) to prescribe and collect fees and charges for such recreational and other facilities, conveniences, and services as may be furnished by the National Park Service for the accommodation of the public within the said park;

(b) to enter into a contract or contracts with any reliable person, organization, or corporation, without advertising and without securing competitive bids for the operation of performance of any such recreational or other facilities, conveniences, and services within the said park; all revenue collected by the National Park Service, pursuant to the authority of this section, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 4. The powers and duties now exercised by the United States Park Police in National Capital Park areas and all rules and regulations applicable thereto, are hereby extended to the Catoctin Park, the Chopawamsic recreational demonstration project, which was made a part of the park system of the National Capital by act of Congress of August 13, 1940 (54 Stat. 785), and that portion of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal located outside the boundaries of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to exercise and perform with respect to the said park all the powers and duties that are conferred and imposed upon him by law in relation to the construction, maintenance, care, custody, policing, upkeep, and repair of the public buildings and parks in the District of Columbia.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRESTON BENCH PROJECT, IDAHO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5313) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the Preston Bench

[PUBLIC LAW 651—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 477—2D SESSION]

[S. 1249]

AN ACT

Authorizing additional research and investigation into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to protect, promote, and conserve livestock and livestock products and to minimize losses, the Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and other organizations and individuals, it is authorized to increase and intensify research and investigations into problems and methods relating to the eradication of cattle grubs and to undertake measures to eradicate these parasites.

SEC. 2. As used in this Act, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act. Funds appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be expended in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary.

Approved June 16, 1948.

